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It is estimated that the new impost will yield £14,000,000 in 1928 and £17,000,000 in 1929. The production of Scottish shale oil and other British oils, it is expected, will be stimulated by the new taxation plan.

turned out by Mr. Pierce, whose interest in boat building was aroused in a casual manner.

Two youths here, Gilbert Clark and Connie Ruth, drew plans for a fast outboard hull and received permis-

ear. Chronic Kicker made 29 miles per hour in the Catalina to the mainland race last fall. The last-named boat is owned by the two lads whose work encouraged Mr. Pierce's boat-building venture.

ment of the Quetico-Superior council  
for conservation of the area. "There  
are 25,000,000 persons within a radius  
of 500 miles of this last great wil-  
derness.  
"Here in the forested lakeland are

of the Rainy Lake watershed in both Ontario and Minnesota withdrawn from unregulated private exploitation and administered at all time under a uniform policy of conservation for the benefit of all people."

Money is often a matter of chance or of good fortune," he said, "and is not the mark of a successful life. It is not the thing that brings a throbbing pleasure or a thrill into my life, and I would not pose as a successful man if that were to be the measure."







## TREE PLANTING BOOMS ALONG OREGON ROADS

Redwoods, Black Locust  
and Port Orford Cedars  
Are Used

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ASHLAND, Ore.—Tree planting along the Redwood and Pacific Highways which meet at Grant's Pass is a project undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The Boy Scouts are aiding by planting the new trees and transplanting many Douglas fir seedlings which grow in the forests along these highways.

Port Orford cedar, redwood and black locust seedlings were secured from the nursery at the Oregon State College at Corvallis. The Port Orford cedar and the redwood is largely an experiment, as these trees are native to the coast, where they apparently thrive best in the damp salt air, but as specimens have been successful in private yards an attempt will be made to grow a number of these along the highways.

These are being planted near streams and irrigated sections where it is thought the additional moisture will assist in their growth. The trees are being planted just inside the property owners' lines so as not to conflict with the state right-of-way and the owners will see that they are taken care of during the summer when some irrigation will be necessary.

Civic organizations and garden clubs of the Rogue River Valley are all co-operating in an effort to secure the planting of trees along the Pacific Highway from the California line to the northern boundary line of Josephine County which is just north of Grant's Pass. This latter city is the first to set organized planting although property owners in various parts of the valley have planted individually. While the work is being started this spring it is planned to continue it on a much larger scale in the fall, so that seedlings may become firmly rooted during the winter months when moisture is abundant.

**Renewable Timber Gives  
60 Industries Materials,  
Lumbermen's Poster Says**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Timber stands in the United States, perpetually renewable, supply raw material for 60 industries, build 300,000 homes annually, load 4,000,000 freight cars, give employment to 1,200,000 workers and are used in the manufacture of 4000 different commodities, according to figures quoted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in an illustrated poster entitled "Industrial Value of the Forests," issued as a contribution to Forest Week publicity.

Wood freight cars, 2,500,000 of them, consume a single day of the lumber output; telegraph and other poles take an annual toll of 4,500,000 trees, and railroad ties to the amount of 110,000,000 are required each year. The forests annually supply 37,000,000 board feet of lumber, keeping 15,000 saw-mills busy doing it. Of pulpwood, 7,000,000 cords are used by more than 230 pulp and paper plants. Thousands of wood-using plants require 15,000,000 cords of wood for their purposes and for fuel there is annual consumption of 100,000,000 cords of wood.

"For the lumber and paper industries to continue indefinitely as leading basic industries and for our country to continue to use wood freely, new forests hereafter must be grown as the virgin ones are harvested," says the lumbermen's bulletin. "The start that has been made in various sections of the country gives promise that industrial forestry will do its part in perpetuating the timber supply."

**Forest Week Opened  
by President Coolidge**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Forest Week was formally opened by President Coolidge, whose proclamation was radio-cast, and Charles Stewart, Canadian Minister of the Interior, who delivered the Forest Week proclamation of Governor-General Willingdon of Canada, and later made an address.

A group of prominent Canadians, led by Mr. Stewart, are addressing forestry meetings in several cities of the United States as a part of the observance of American Forest Week by both countries.

In his address given here in the United States Chamber of Commerce at a meeting arranged by the American Forestry Association, Mr. Stewart said citizens of the United States and Canada must unite to suppress forest fires if the timber resources of North America are to be renewed and perpetuated.

At the time Mr. Stewart was speaking in Washington, Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, and E. H. Finlayson, director of the Canadian Forest Service, spoke in Chicago.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chief Forester William B. Greeley, and W. I. Nolan,

ern Londoners in keeping alive Shakespearean traditions.

The proposed Sadler's Wells building is to seat 2000.

Sir Oliver Lodge speaks on Shakespeare at a St. George's day banquet at which Lord Birkenhead presides.

**CHapel Consecrated  
AT ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL**

NEWPORT, R. I., (AP)—The new chapel at St. George's School for boys here, the gift of John N. Brown, was consecrated by Bishop James De Wolf Perry of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island. He was assisted by several clergy of the diocese and by Bishop Coadjutor Samuel B. Booth of Vermont.

Ground was broken for the chapel four years ago and it was erected at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. It is of stone construction and Gothic architecture, with elaborate carvings in the interior. Headmasters of many New England boys' schools attended the services.

**COAL INQUIRY BASES  
LEGISLATIVE EFFORT**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—A subcommittee of the Senate Committee investigating the coal strike has been named.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chief Forester William B. Greeley, and W. I. Nolan,

**Plea for Sadler's Wells Theater  
Made by Statesmen in Great Britain**

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, David Lloyd George, and Ramsay MacDonald joined in the celebration of the Shakespeare anniversary here by issuing, with the Duke of Devonshire, an appeal for the endowment of the Sadler's Wells Theater—the derelict hall in North London made famous last century by Samuel Phelps, with his revival of Shakespearean drama.

A Mansion House meeting has supported the project, which will enable Sadler's Wells to do in North London what the institution known as the "Old Vic" already does to south-

Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota, are included in the list of speakers from the United States who are to make American Forest Week addresses in Canadian cities.

## Louisiana Aids Tree

Planting as a Crop

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ELIZABETH, La.—An organized attempt will be made, during American Forest Week, to call to the attention of the people of Louisiana the desirability of growing timber crops, according to B. F. Smith, state chairman of the Forest Week committee. Motion pictures and stereopticons will be exhibited throughout the State, an active educational campaign will be conducted by the state university, and talks on trees will be given from many pulp-

Being a pioneer in the reforestation movement, Louisiana has contributed much to legislative and other phases of forestry. While many other states are at present handicapped in forestry work by inequitable crop tax laws, Louisiana timber growing is aided very materially by the Reforestation Contract Law, by which the land alone is taxed at a fixed valuation during the life of the contract and the growing timber is exempt until cut, whereupon 6 per cent of the stumpage value of the timber is collected as back taxes.

More than 1,000,000 trees have been distributed to land owners in this State since 1925, according to the bulletin sent out by the Louisiana Division of Forestry. Demands for planting stock this year exceeded the supply, but the nursery has been enlarged and will have an output of approximately 2,000,000 trees next spring, it is said. A land owner in Louisiana may obtain trees to be planted for the timber production.

## Parents Note How to Run a Home At New York Exhibit

School Children Distribute  
3,000,000 Free Tickets  
That All May See

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Various essential activities of home-making, from eating and sewing of garments for the family to serving well-balanced meals for children and entertaining in the most correct and approved manner, may be observed at the Parents' Exposition at the Grand Central Palace which will be open daily until April 28.

The exposition is attracting large numbers of adults and school children, and 3,000,000 free tickets have been distributed through the schools so that the parents of every school child may have the opportunity of visiting the exhibits.

In addition to the various commercial exhibits, booths are maintained by social, educational and civic agencies and clubs, portraying the activities in which they are particularly interested. The Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures displays an extensive exhibit of correct and incorrect utensils and weighing machines with the slogan, "When purchasing any commodity to be weighed or measured, watch the weighing or measuring."

Miss Agnes Grant Rowlands of the Jamaica Training School for Teachers, who is in charge of one branch of the progressive work, explained that "in the past the effort was made to teach the subject, and to fit the child to the teaching."

"In modern education," she continued, "the child learns by doing. He becomes the center and learns through, wholehearted, purposeful activity."

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, emphasized the importance of directing the growing boys' energy into constructive channels.

Mr. Sisson told of experiences which led to the organization of the Boys' Club 51 years ago. This club has now a graduate membership of over 150,000 and includes men in every profession, in Wall Street, in banking, commerce, real estate, civil service and various other fields.

Jay B. Nash, professor of physical education at New York University, emphasized the value of play as a character-builder, and declared that it is through play that children make their social contacts and that in play they gain their first sense of achievement.

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## A Work All Should Aid



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BOY SCOUTS PLANTING TREE

Wide World

to consider legislation based on the hearings. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, will head the subcommittee. With him will be Frank R. Gooding (R.), Idaho; Guy D. Goff (R.), West Virginia; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Montana; Robert F. Wagner (D.), New York, and Key Pittman (D.), Nevada.

It has been known for some time that John Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, was preparing bills for the committee. It is now stated that proposals will be considered from operators as well as miners and others interested.

## Mexican Air Mail Project Under Way

United States Is Seeking Link  
With South America

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Negotiations have begun at Mexico City between W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in Charge of Air Mail, and the Mexican postal authorities for establishment of international air mail service. The negotiations, if successful, will open much to the good-will flight of Colonel Lindbergh into the southern Republic.

United States Post Office authorities consider that the proposed route to link Mexico City to the North, would be only a beginning and contemplate a time when an intercontinental air mail service will join the Panama Canal with New York, and from there on into South America.

It is understood that the State Department is following negotiations carefully and that the fullest cooperation is given by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador. The negotiations are being handled by Mr. Glover, who started some time ago for the border.

Already contracts for air mail service have been advertised by the department, based on the possibility of a Mexican service. Present lines extend to San Antonio, Tex., and Galveston and New Orleans. Bids were recently advertised for a route from New Orleans to Houston, with stop at San Antonio, Laredo or Brownsville, depending on whichever route the Mexican Government agreed to bring up from its capital to the border.

**YALE CAMP OPENS JULY 9**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—The summer school to be conducted at the Yale engineering camp, East Lyme, Conn., will be opened July 9 and continue for nine weeks, according to the announcement of Henry S. Graves, dean of the Yale school of forestry.

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## BRITISH EMPIRE ENVISAGES PACT WITH AMERICANS

In Case Franco-American  
Negotiations Fail This Step  
Might Be Taken

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—An outburst of war pact between the British Empire and the United States, to be effective whether or not other nations come in, is now being seriously discussed, in consequence of the difficulties which appear to exist in reconciling the conflicting French and American attitudes on Frank B. Kellogg's proposals for a multilateral agreement.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, for example, says: "British statesmanship, while still anxious to devise some means of harmonizing the American and French standpoints, yet feels the task before it is now infinitely more difficult and less hopeful than a week ago."

However, members of the cabinet generally, and none more so than the Prime Minister, are determined that no effort shall be spared in order to bring about the agreement, thankless though such an attempt may eventually prove. Should the worst happen and France find herself unable to join in a multilateral treaty, the question might still have to be considered more particularly with the Dominions, whether the British Commonwealth of Nations should not enter this new covenant with the United States regardless of the intention of other European powers."

**FRENCH RESULTS PLEASE ITALY**

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
ROME—The first results of the French elections have caused great

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satisfaction in Fascist Italy, which regards the defeat of the extreme left parties as the most significant in the present political conditions of Europe. In the same way as it had been conjectured that the victory of a French new cartel would unfavorably reflect on the Fascist régime, so its defeat is regarded as helping the further consolidation of the Fascist régime in Italy.

## German Zinc Men Study Price Pool

Suggest Possibility of Syndicate in Industry

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A syndicate to stabilize production and prices is planned by German and American operators of zinc and copper mines, it was announced by Dr. Eduard Schulte of Breslau, general manager of the Georg von Glesche Mining Company, who has just arrived here on the New York of the Hamburg American Line. Mr. Schulte was accompanied by Otto Fitzer, technical adviser and director and Hugo Gansse, director of the same company. This company operates the largest zinc mines in Poland and eastern Germany.

"The Georg von Glesche Mining Company since 1926 has been working in co-operation with the Anaconda Copper Company and W. A. Harriman through joint interests in

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the Silesia American Corporation," Mr. Schulte said. "The results of the co-operation between the German and American interests has worked to the mutual advantage of all and the large concerns of the zinc mining industry of Germany now feel that a syndicate of German and American interests to stabilize the industry would do much to improve conditions generally."

Mr. Schulte said that the visit was for the purpose of further building up of friendly co-operation with American mining concerns and for the purpose of studying methods employed in the United States in mining and smelting zinc.

## Illicit Traffic in Drugs Spreads, Is Geneva Report

Swiss and Dutch Take Stiff  
Measures for Controlling  
Opium Operations

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GENEVA—Sir John Campbell, India, expressed satisfaction at England's extensive correspondence with the United States on the seizures of drugs and the thwarting of smugglers. He considered 450 milligrammes per capita for a medicinal drug in excess of the real needs. Smuggling penalties, he said, were generally inadequate. Reports now show a considerable improvement in controlling the illicit drug traffic and the Swiss and Dutch delegates were congratulated on the stiff measures taken, but it was possible that new drug-manufacturing countries would soon appear like Hungary.

The smuggling traffic, it was stated, was no less, as the seizures in the United States, Canada and South America prove. In Shanghai the condition was very bad and Harbin was worse, and the close co-operation of the Americans, Japanese and British to cover these points was suggested. A new current of smuggling raw opium to Chinese Turkestan from China was seen, but possibly Afghanistan, it was thought, might give help.

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## Educational Envoy Carrying Tender of Aid to South America

Agent of Pan-American Union Will Study Work of  
Famous Old Colleges—Secondary and Elementary Schools Will Also Be Visited

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Miss Louise Brainerd, chief of the education division of the Pan-American Union, will carry to South America the message of services the union is prepared to render, and at the same time obtain information needed by the union, in a trip covering several months.

The most of her time will be spent in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Visits will be made to Montevideo, Buenos Aires and other Argentine cities, and, if time permits, to Asuncion, Paraguay.

Miss Brainerd expects not only to visit the well-known universities of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Plata, etc., but other important cities. In particular she hopes to become acquainted with the "United States schools" in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, whose pupils are already in correspondence with children in the United States.

Later Miss Brainerd will cross the continent by the Trans-Andine Railroad to Santiago, Chile. The universities at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, as well as many other interesting educational institutions of Chile will be visited and information obtained regarding the extensive changes recently made in the educational system of that republic.

Miss Brainerd also hopes to become acquainted with the university and schools of La Paz, Bolivia, and to visit Arequipa, Cuzco, and Lima, Peru, where there are the famous University of San Marcos, and the Engineering School—founded in 1551, and out-dating any North American college—and many other educational centers of great interest. The next stops will be at Guayaquil and Quito, where the universities and other schools will be visited.

Among the South American colleges she will visit are several such as Cordoba in Argentina, founded in

1613, and the Suele University in Bolivia, founded in 1624, which antedates North America's oldest, Harvard, 1636 and William and Mary, 1693.

**CANADIAN WOMEN LOSE**

OTTAWA, Ont., (AP)—The Supreme Court of Canada ruled today that women are not entitled to appointments to the Canadian Senate under the terms of the British-North America Act.

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## BLOCKADE PLAN URGED TO HALT WAR AGGRESSOR

Way for United States to  
Aid Without Alliances  
Outlined to Nation

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A way in which the United States can co-operate with other nations to repress aggressive war "without in any way becoming involved in obligations undertaken by those nations and without departing from established American traditions" is outlined in the annual report of the division of international peace and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, just made public.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment and director of the division, declared in the introduction to the report that if the United States Government would take the steps recommended, it would go a long way to remove war from the region of immediate or early

possibilities." The report says in part: "All that is now needed is for the Government of the United States to say to Great Britain, to France, to Italy, to Germany and to Japan, 'If you find yourselves under obligation, either as members of the League of Nations or as signatories of the pact of Locarno, to establish a blockade against an aggressor nation as defined, we shall accept your good faith and shall ourselves respect that blockade, with the proviso that no such blockade shall be effected against any nation on the Western Hemisphere.'"

"If this were done, the last support of those who constantly advocate huge naval armaments either in the United States or elsewhere, would be removed. All the clamor based upon eighteenth and nineteenth century conditions concerning freedom of the seas and the protection of trade routes would be silenced. The report describes the endowment's general activities as intended to encourage and further to the limit of its capacity "those undertakings of the moment which in any land suggest themselves as helpful to the achievement of international peace. Foremost among such undertakings it mentions as of first importance the various instrumentalities which go to remove war from what is called education."

## Advisory Committee Reports on Child Welfare and Cinema

Importance of Employment of Children in Cinematograph Industry Bulks Larger as Use of Film Becomes More Expansive

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The report of the advisory committee appointed by the League of Nations to report on the cinematograph question in relation to child welfare has now been issued. This shows that while in some countries much has been done, much still calls for protective legislation.

Regarding the employment of children in the cinematograph industry, the report holds that this question bulks more and more largely as the industry advances by leaps and bounds. It has been stated in Los Angeles that "the whole world is calling out for child films" and it is a fact that pictures in which parts are given to even very small children are becoming increasingly common. Very few countries, states the commission's report, have passed legislation on the employment of children in the cinema industry. A city of Berlin police order issued in 1924 is the only measure laying down a minimum age limit (3 years) with the object of preventing the employment of infants in studios. It also prescribes a special lighting system and lays down that the lamps must not be kept alight for more than 10 minutes at a time.

**Effects of Industry**  
As regards conditions affecting morals: In Germany workers must hold an official certificate; in America children must be accompanied by a parent or other relative, and in France they are not allowed to appear in scenes which might injuriously affect their morals. In Italy and Austria it is forbidden by law to employ children in film production except in certain cases in the interests of art, education, or scientific subjects.

The committee considers that the legislation regarding supervisory authorities is inadequate. It also proposes the following recommendations: A minimum age to be fixed in each country for the employment of children in cinema studios; above this age, an employment permit, strictly limited to one occasion, shall be required (such permits to be given only for films which cannot affect the health or morals of the children) and the consent of the parents or guardians shall be required; a maximum daily period of work to be fixed and a weekly holiday in all cases, with no work before 8 a. m. or after 8 p. m.; in studios which have no school attached children of school age only to be employed outside school hours; special apparatus to diminish the effects of the lamps, and fairly frequent rest periods during which the lamps are to be cut off; studios where children are employed to be supervised and controlled by qualified inspectors.

**No Mental Effort**  
"The film," says Dr. Lamp of Berlin, "attracts the child because animated reproduction corresponds to his mode of thought, which responds to all that is in movement, and is ignorant of the processes of abstract logic. Children think by association of ideas that are principally visual." The moving picture is eloquent to an unparalleled degree and demands no mental effort and encourages the laziness to which children are so ready to give way. For a very small sum school children and young factory hands find a sheltered place where they can amuse themselves during their free time and holidays. The cinema is invading the life of the child not only as an amusement but also as a form of instruction or education. In school of all grades and in every country films are being asked for dealing with general and technical instruction, and with scientific

tific, historical and geographical subjects. Governments, societies, and individuals are expending large sums to endow schools with such films. In France the Senate has proposed legislation "to admit of the use of the cinema in all branches of instruction and in the social and occupational training of citizens." Germany is contemplating the employment of several hundred movable cinemas on lorries which would admit of instruction by the film being intensified in country districts. In Rumania a film education plan is in course of preparation and at the end of 1927 a European conference on the educational cinema met at Basle in Switzerland. Thus everywhere the moving picture will be stamping itself on the minds of children.

The Red Cross societies are agreed on the subject of what films children prefer. The report of the French Red Cross states: "At all ages the great majority of school children give their preference to instructive films and films dealing with events of the day. Comic films come last in the order of preference. German investigators find that children prefer stories of foreign lands, things that really happen, nature films, and the like. In Australia a preference for films on topical events is clearly marked."

## IGNORING LAW VIEWED AS ROAD TO ANARCHY

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, speaking on Sunday in Newton, Mass., listed two needs as among the greatest of prohibition today: first, the education of the people as to the truth of the present situation, centering especially in the high schools and colleges; and, second, the election of public officials competent and willing to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. Speaking of the ever-increasing number of citizens, even among the so-called wets, who are coming to observe the meaning as well as the letter of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Forgrave said: "This is the only way to make sure of the foundations of our democracy. The philosophy of selective anarchy whereby each individual obeys only those laws which he desires to obey would eventually mean the downfall of any representative democracy."

## GOV. SMITH WINS RHODE ISLAND VOTES

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Rhode Island Democrats, at their convention here, elected 20 delegates instructed to vote for Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, to the last at Houston in June. The delegation is headed by Patrick H. Quinn, national committeeman, and with him will go as delegates-at-large Luigi de Pasquale, chairman of the state central committee; William S. Flynn, former Governor; Joseph H. Gainer, former Mayor of Providence; Mrs. Robert E. Newton, national committee woman; Representative Mrs. Isabelle Abner O'Neill, Mrs. Mary A. Meade and Mrs. Julia T. Myers.

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## Regulation of Public Utilities Discussed Before Women Voters

Enlightened Public Opinion  
Essential in Solving  
Latin-American Issues

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"The hand that rocks the cradle" is about to take a firm grip on the public utility business of the United States, judging from the attitude of the delegates arriving here for the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters.

With half a dozen conferences in process dealing with the legal status of women, women in industry, education and child labor, international co-operation to prevent war, and social hygiene, hundreds of women chose the technical discussions before the committee on living costs, where Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company; John Bauer, director of the American Public Utilities Bureau, and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Conference on Valuation of Railroads, debated ways and means for regulating public utilities, a subject which it is proposed to add to the league's study program for the coming two years.

### Various Types of Regulation

All three speakers favored some type of regulation, but Mr. Ferguson argued that the basis of regulation "should be local conditions rather than national consistency." Mr. Bauer placed his argument in favor of regulation on the grounds that public utilities, unlike ordinary industries, have a public interest which subjects them to regulation and that, being in the nature of monopolies rather than in competition with other local businesses, it is necessary to hold them in check by legal means.

Mr. Richberg deplored the custom of retaining former public officials on the staffs of public utility corporations, declaring that it constitutes a temptation to present officeholders charged with responsibilities for regulation of such businesses.

Both Raymond L. Buell of the Foreign Policy Association and Dr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, criticized the United States' policy in Latin America.

### Latin-American Policy Criticized

Mr. Buell recommended that the United States abandon its policy of protecting the rights of Europeans as well as Americans in countries to the south, give up its present system of recognizing only "constitutional governments" there, which he charged has led to meddling in the elections of those countries, and establish some system of arbitrating its claims against Latin America.

He favored intervention only after obtaining some form of authorization from Congress or after some form of informal consultation with the diplomatic representatives of Latin-American governments stationed in Washington.

Dr. Latane's proposals for changes in the United States policy were a League of Nations in the Western Hemisphere with an international court of justice, or the conferring of powers of conciliation upon the Pan-American Union, or the organization of the leading Pan-American states in a group with powers of conciliation, or conferences with a group of states chosen by the United States to precede any act of intervention on the part of this country.

"In my opinion, no nation, not even the United States, is wise and just and high-minded enough to be the judge of its own cause," Dr. Latane asserted. He added that "the development of a strong, intelligent, well-informed public opinion" is the solution for all problems of foreign policy.

An investigation of 1000 establishments, employing 660,000 men and women and interviews with 1200 working women by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, "has shown that in manufacturing industries legislative work restrictions of women's work play a very minor part in influencing their

Promoters of Voting



Upper—Miss Belle Sherwin, President, National League of Women Voters.  
Center—Miss Katharine Ludington of Lyme, Conn., First Vice-President.  
Lower—Mrs. Herbert K. Smith of Farmington, Conn., Secretary of League.

position and opportunity." Miss Mary N. Winslow of the Women's Bureau stated to the conference on women in industry.

Reduction of hours makes for more efficient production and instead of handicapping the women prohibited from overtime work has resulted in greater opportunity for additional women employees, she said. She admitted that prohibition of night work for women has resulted to some extent in the substitution of men employees, but declared that night work is bad for both men and women.

### Stabilization of Employment

Prof. E. W. Morehouse of Northwestern University offered as ways of stabilizing employment, "better organization of the labor market, better labor, production, and sales management, unemployment insurance, prosperity reserves, and credit control."

A trend on the part of the women toward asking for compulsory rather than permissive jury service for women was indicated in a discussion opened by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch of Boston, who described the campaign of the Massachusetts League for a compulsory jury service bill with certain exemptions for women as well as for men.

Prof. Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago advocated the city manager system in municipal governments, and Walter J. Millard of Philadelphia spoke in favor of the

use of the proportional representation system for voting.  
A summary of results of the Shepard-Towner maternity act in the various states was presented to the general council by Mrs. Percy T. Walden of New Haven, who declared that the act has worked to the advantage of mothers and children. The league worked for the act and favors its extension by Congress.

### Efficiency in Government

The organization will work for a constitutional amendment to shorten the period between the election and beginning of the terms of the President, Vice-President and members of Congress, if the convention adopts the recommendation passed in an executive session of the committee on efficiency in government, and it will study proposals for reforming the delegates agree with recommendations passed.

Alternate periods of housework and attendance in school were offered as a solution for the servant problem in a conference on education by Raymond A. Beardslee of Springfield, Vt. Mr. Beardslee advocated the co-operative course method in secondary education and R. L. Cooley of the Milwaukee Vocational School declared that a comprehensive part-time educational program providing for schooling for youth in employment would help both adults in need of employment and boys and girls in need of more training as a preparation for work.

## BOSTON WOMAN WALKS 74 MILES IN 17 HOURS

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston has set up what is believed to be a record among women in walking the 74 miles between Newport, R. I., and Boston in 17 hours. On the virtually nonstop walk Miss Sears thus averaged well over four miles an hour.

The start was made in front of the Casino in Newport at 4 a. m. Monday, and Miss Sears finished at her home on Beacon Hill shortly after 9 p. m., walking the last few miles through a driving rain. She was paced during most of her "trek" by three seniors from Harvard University. Miss Sears once hiked from Providence to Boston, a distance of 47 miles, in little over 11 hours. An even longer hike was made in 1912 from Burlington, Cal., to Delmonte, Cal., a distance of 110 miles, in approximately 36 hours. This latest walk, Miss Sears said, was "just for pleasure."

### NEW B. & M. SCHEDULES

Spring schedules of the Boston & Maine Railroad, effective Sunday, with change to daylight saving time, show several improvements in addition to the establishment of the Flying Yankee as a non-stop train on the Boston-Portland run, 15 minutes faster in each direction. Nearly all train departures are advanced one hour in accordance with the railroad's practice to operate trains on eastern standard time as a means of minimizing disturbance caused by daylight saving.

### DARTMOUTH CHANGES VOTED

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The board of trustees of Dartmouth College has approved 17 appointments to the faculty, nine faculty promotions, seven leaves of absence and resignations. Among the principal appointments was that of William A. Eddy, Princeton '17, as assistant professor in the department of English, and that of Arthur Howe, Yale '12, as assistant professor of citizenship.

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## SAVE YOSEMITE, PLEA TO NATION'S NATURE LOVERS

Park Includes 11,000 Acres  
Owned by Lumbermen,  
Mr. Pack Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A call to the 125,000 members of the American Nature Association has been sent out through Nature Magazine by Arthur Newton Pack, president of the organization, to support the movement to save the beauty of Yosemite Park. Mr. Pack, who has just returned from California, says now is the time for the Government to acquire the 11,000 acres of privately owned land within the limits of the park, because the Yosemite Lumber Company has announced that for financial reasons operations on its land within the park are to be suspended.

"Suppose," Mr. Pack said, "that the people of the United States should discover a part of famous Rock Creek Park in the heart of the Nation's capital was privately owned; suppose the same thing was discovered about Central Park in New York City, Lincoln Park in Chicago, Forest Park in St. Louis, Fairmount Park in Philadelphia or Franklin Park in Boston?"

### 11,000 Acres Privately Owned

"That is the situation in the Yosemite in California. How many of the half million men, women and children who visited Yosemite National Park last season realized the beautiful forest extending along the highway between El Capitan and Sentinel Rock, past Bridal Veil Falls, is not public property at all, but a private holding scheduled to be logged over and left desolate? Within the boundaries of Yosemite Park are no less than 11,000 acres of privately owned lands, belonging largely to California lumber companies.

"When the Yosemite Lumber Company made its announcement, Stephen B. Mather, chief of the park service, seized the opportunity to make another try for public support to buy out the private lands.

### Up to People Now

"Now the citizens of this country must be heard from. Let every lover of out of doors join in the battle. Write to every Senator and Congressman of your State, and any others you chance to know. Tell them that all of the 11,000 acres of private land within the borders of Yosemite National Park must be bought and protected forever. It can be done, for if the owners do not care to sell, the State of California could condemn and purchase the lands, subsequently turning them over to the Federal Government. This was the

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way in which the Yosemite Valley itself and the Mariposa grove of giant trees were first obtained in 1864. "But we cannot depend upon California alone. Even now the Golden State is arranging for a bond issue to establish more state parks, and this problem of the Yosemite is primarily the affair of the whole American nation.

"An alternative lies in raising all or part of the necessary funds by private subscription. This, too, is a good plan, but no plan can succeed unless every outdoor loving man and woman will cry aloud, 'Save the Yosemite!'"

## ANNUITY FOR HATTER WHO BECAME FAMOUS

DANBURY, Conn. (AP)—A fund to provide an annuity for Dietrich E. Lowe, once a manufacturing hatter who became nationally known through carrying to the highest court in the land "the Danbury Hatters Case," now exceeds by several thousand dollars the figure fixed by its sponsors—\$40,000.

It was a boycott of organized labor against his output that gave origin to the celebrated case. In fighting for the idea a manufacturer had a right to maintain an "open shop" he became impoverished. Some months since various associations of manufacturers undertook to raise a fund to provide an annuity for him.

## WINNIPEG EXPERIENCES LABOR DEMONSTRATION

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Two thousand unemployed, led by two young men wearing red flags, marched through the city to the legislative buildings in the second labor demonstration this week. An open air mass meeting at which Thomas Flye, an alderman, and W. N. Killisnoy spoke, preceded the parade. Banners raised among the crowd bore the words, "Work or full maintenance."

"It is time the authorities understood that single men have to live as well as married men," Flye said. "There is going to be serious trouble if they fail to meet the situation."

### SOLO FLIGHT TO SYDNEY BEGUN

LYMPNE, Kent (AP)—Another solo flight for Sydney, Australia, started here when Wing Commander E. R. Manning took off on a route which led to Marseilles, Corsica, Sardinia, Tunis and then along the usual air pathway to Australia. Commander Manning hopes to fly 1000 miles daily.

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## BELGRADE GOES TO ASSISTANCE OF BULGARIANS

Recent Earthquake Brings Two Nations Closer—Greece Is Also Affected

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Owing to frequent attacks by Bulgarian comitadjis the Serbian-Bulgarian frontiers have been closed for a considerable time. Yesterday the Belgrade Government partly opened the frontier, except that of South Serbia. This was done owing to the earthquake in Bulgaria and the shortage of food there and finally to a desire to establish the best possible relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The misfortune which has befallen Bulgaria has aroused the great sympathy of the public here. The largest Belgrade paper has published a strong appeal for public contributions to help the poor of Bulgaria and other Belgrade papers have done the same. Besides appealing for funds the Daily Pravda writes: "We hold that the Bulgarian peasant nation has nothing in common with the Bulgarian comitadjis and desires friendly relations between the two countries."

"Animated by the long-held desire to maintain brotherly relations with Bulgaria, we generously pass over the crimes of the Bulgarian comitadjis and those who work with them and call on the whole Yugoslav nation to help with all its might the innocent Bulgarian people."

A committee of doctors, university professors and women's associations have already been formed to organize and help with the services. The Belgrade Red Cross has sent to the Bulgarian Red Cross 60,000 dinars to aid the first victims of the earthquake.

ATHENS (AP)—At least 20 persons perished and heavy material damage was caused in a series of earthquakes which have been shaking central Greece during the last 24 hours, the heaviest damage being in the towns of Corinth and Lutraki. More than 20 separate shocks, varying in strength were felt over the Peloponnese.

Reports from Corinth stated that 20 persons perished there and that the population spent the whole night in the open. The local power house was destroyed and the town was in darkness.

At least 80 per cent of the houses in Corinth were destroyed and many of the remaining buildings were in a dangerous condition.

Members of the American School who have been excavating the City of Old Corinth, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1858 and lies three miles from the new city, are believed to be safe. Old Corinth was a historic city of Ancient Greece. In Lutraki, a neighboring watering place from Corinth, 10 persons were known to have perished. All the hotels were damaged.

## Help Is Pouring In

From All Quarters

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor  
SOFIA—The 40,000 families who were deprived of shelter in the recent earthquakes, which partly destroyed three cities and more than 60 villages, causing hundreds of fatalities, are fairly well cared for by the Bulgarian Government and the local authorities. Food was provided by the surrounding towns and villages and all the available material for tents and temporary shelter was requisitioned. The Government has decided to provide every homeless family with a one-room wooden hut.

Help is coming from all parts of Bulgaria and outside. The American Red Cross has given \$5000, the Pope \$4000, the Italian Red Cross has offered aid, the International Red Cross has sent a representative to study the situation and report on the help required. All the schools, theaters and cinemas are closed in Sofia as a precautionary measure. The courts in the affected areas have temporarily ceased to function, a moratorium has been declared and strict measures against profiteering have been taken.

King Boris and his sister and brother and the Premier, Andrew Ljapcheff, have taken a leading part in organizing aid. The interrupted railroad service is again completely restored. Thousands of families who had slept in the open are now returning to their homes. On Wednesday, Belgrade professors and other leading Serbians will hold a meeting to collect funds for the sufferers. In view of the strained relations between Serbia and Bulgaria, due to the acute Macedonian question and the past wars, this unexpected manifestation of brotherly love and good will toward the Bulgarian sufferers stands out as a noble, splendid attempt to forget the past and help create Balkan unity and solidarity.

## CANADIANS TO ASSIST JAPANESE AVIATORS

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Canada will extend a helping hand to the Japanese aviators who will attempt to cross the Pacific by airplane this summer. S. Fukuma, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, has asked for the co-operation of the Aero Club of British Columbia and of the provincial and federal authorities in connection with the transoceanic flight and he has been assured of aid. The Japanese aviators, who will use land machines, plan to fly from Tokyo north over the Kurile Islands toward the southern point of Kamchatka peninsula, and from there to the Aleutian Islands. From Unalaska they will head east to Sitka, Alaska, and from there south along the British Columbia coast to Seattle. If conditions are favorable and the gas holds out, the flyers will continue to California.

The Japanese flight is sponsored by the Imperial Aeronautical Association, which is raising \$350,000 for the project. The airplanes to be used are of Japanese design.

Two planes have been built for the flight. One will be dispatched on the morning of July 1, and if it reaches Seattle satisfactorily the other will not be used. Two practice planes of the same type as those to be used in the 5000-mile flight have already been built and are being tested by the four aviators chosen for the transoceanic journey.

## Two Generals May Get Rank Restored

Messrs. Liggett and Bullard Favored by Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The House Military Affairs Committee has taken under consideration a bill passed without dissent by the Senate which would bestow an unusual honor upon two of the country's leading line officers in the World War.

Under the provisions of the measure, introduced by Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, who have been retired from the army with the rank of major-generals, would have restored to them as a permanent rank their war-time ratings as lieutenant-generals.

Next to General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., Generals Bullard and Liggett had the highest ranks and the most responsible posts. Each commanded an army corps on the Western front. The retirement promotion for the leaders has been approved and recommended by Newton D. Baker, who was Secretary of War during their service overseas, and Dwight F. Davis, now head of the department.

"Both officers rendered conspicuous service and have a peculiarly distinctive claim upon the Government for recognition," Mr. Davis declared in reporting to the Senate Committee his views on the question.

General Liggett was a major-general when the United States entered the war. General Bullard was only a colonel. They received the emergency rank of lieutenant-general Oct. 16, 1918, and both reverted to their regular grade after the armistice. General Liggett was retired in 1921 and General Bullard in 1925, with pay of \$6000 a year. If Congress authorizes their retirement as lieutenant-generals they would receive \$7500 a year. General Liggett would get \$2550 in back pay, and General Bullard \$2355.

## Blacklist "Habit" Declared Growing

Denunciation Without Investigation Is Decried as "Social Quackery"

"Blacklists," barring individuals from speaking before certain organizations, have been so often prepared in the United States without proper investigation of the people involved, that a distinct "social quackery" has grown up, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College told members of the Boston Ethical Society, meeting to discuss present limitations of free speech.

"I do not know of a single prominent social scientist," declared Professor Skinner, himself named upon several widely circulated lists, "who has been consulted in the making of one of these 'blacklists.' Yet the matters involved are pre-eminently those of social science. It is similar to building a bridge without consulting an engineer."

Professor Skinner set himself to show that while every organization has the right to prepare lists of preferences, they approach violations of free speech when they lose sight of certain fundamental ideas, namely, the need of proper investigation, the need of consulting specialists, the certainty that such lists will reach outside the organization for which they are intended, involving the speaker with other organizations, and the probability that education in the schools and colleges will be thus affected, through one-sided presentation.

## NEW YORK LIBRARIANS SEEK HIGHER SALARIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for higher wages and pensions for librarians and their staffs employed by the City of New York was made at the annual dinner of the Library Staffs Association here.

Frank L. Polk, vice-president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, assured the 700 guests of the support of the board but that it could do no more than make recommendations to the city government.

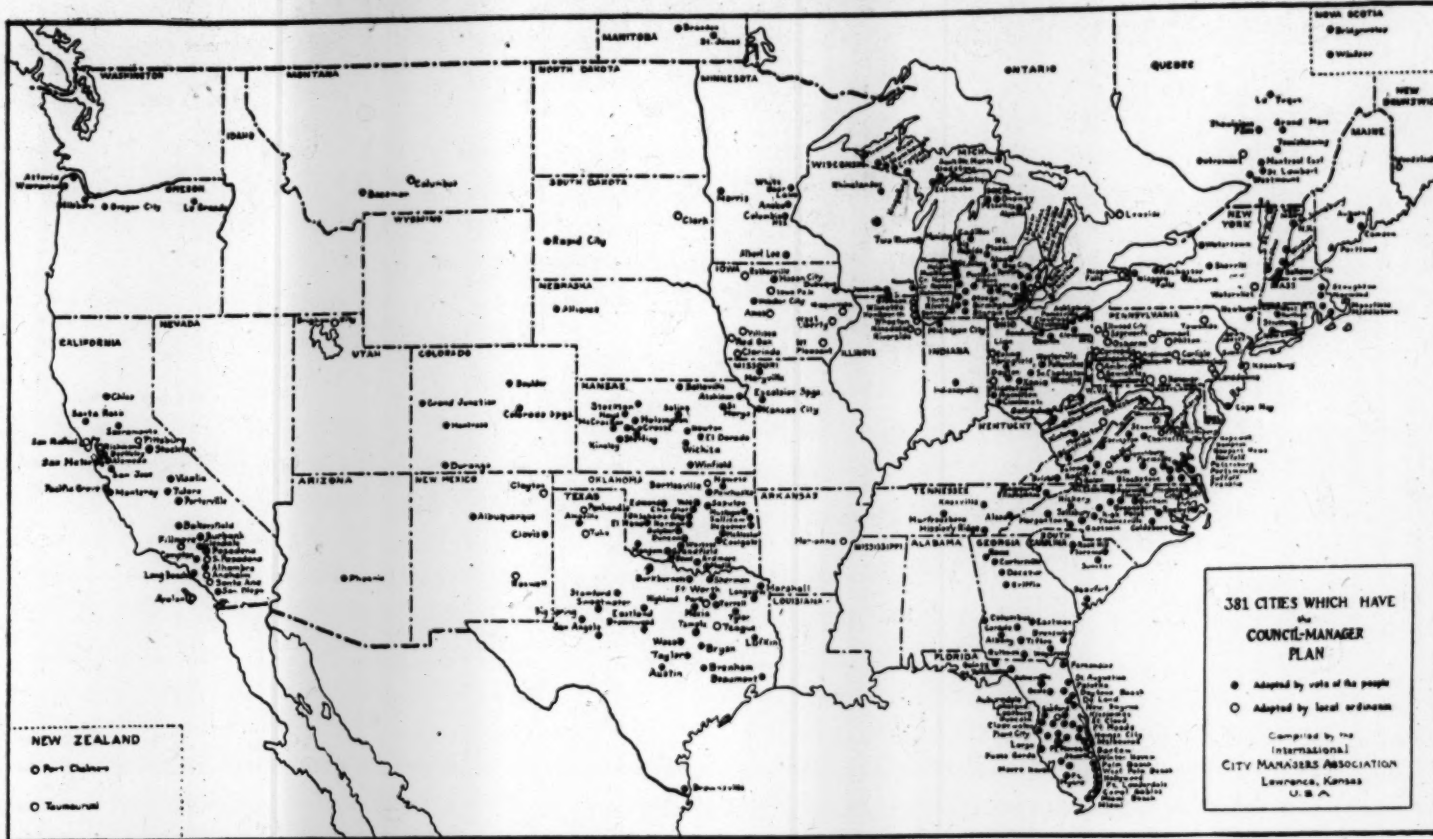
## Free Trip for Office Cat Who Crawls Into Mail Bag

A Boston cat knows how it feels to travel through the mails. The tabby is the pet of the Chestnut Hill suburban post office. Employees of the office missed their mascot the other day and made a search of the building without result.

Shortly afterward a telephone call was received from the Burlington Street parcel post station two or three miles away, and a clerk related that when a mail bag from the Chestnut Hill station was opened the cat had jumped out. Though there was no return address on the "package" it was not even "held for postage" but returned to the "office of first address" on the next "dispatch."

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## How the City Manager Plan Has Spread



Five Cities Recently Added to the Map Are Shown by Dots Without Names. They Are: Battleboro, Vt.; Polk City, Fla.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Stevens Point, Wis., and Beloit, Wis.

## CITY MANAGERS REDUCE TAXES

(Continued from Page 1)

much needed improvements. In other cases, as in numerous Florida towns, quick increases of population caused rises in bonding and taxing. It is little wonder that Eastland, Tex., 10 years ago a village of 800 people without water, lights, sewers or pavement, but now a city of 5000, with all these improvements, has swelled its tax rate and floated paving bonds. Grand Haven, Mich., and several other places report the increase of debt as less in proportion than community growth.

A typical attitude is expressed by the city manager of Charlottesville, Va.: "The question of getting value received for the tax dollar appears to be of greater importance to our voters than the matter of reduced costs and lower taxes."

Stanton, Va., the pioneer manager city, has given its 12,000 people 17 miles of paved streets, twice as many street lights, an extensive sewer system, traffic signals, a community parking space and a gravity supply of soft water in return for higher taxes and water rates, while reducing considerably the ratio of bonded debt to real estate valuation.

Here are some examples of various development records taken somewhat at random: Ames, Ia., 10,000 population, with higher taxes and reduced costs, has in eight years laid 50 miles of paving, made extensive sewerage additions, bought a street flusher and included a civic auditorium in its school system. Elizabethton, Tenn., 6000, with increased debt and taxes, has in the same record of street improvements. Hoisington, Kan., 2000, is reducing its debt with increased taxes, while adding some sidewalks and lights and putting on street cleaners.

## Improvements Obtained

Monterey, Calif., 8500, with reduced taxes but increased debt, has enlarged its municipal docks and added improvements which include 20 miles of paving during three years of management. Fillmore, Calif., 2500, has 10 miles of paving and more sidewalks, lights and trees for its increased tax rate and debt. Lufkin, Tex., 10,000, is spending bond money for a fire station, incinerator, and water and sewer improvements, and has doubled its ornamental street lights.

Palatka, Fla., 8000, has laid 15 miles of pavement, lots of sidewalk, 37,000 feet of sewer extensions, set up 160 ornamental light standards, purchased motor sweepers and provided a municipal bathing pool, all in 3 1/2 years—with high taxes. St. Johnsbury, Vt., 9000, with reduced taxes and debt, has erected a municipal building, has acquired motorized street equipment and done some paving.

"Tax assessments have been materially reduced when improvements and service are taken into consideration," writes the manager of Edgeworth, Pa.

But there are some instances in

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which it is not entirely clear that the people have received any more benefit than they might have received under another form of government; others where the actual need of some of the improvements might be a matter of opinion. The city manager system has a weakness in the tendency to spend, it would appear from the work of some managers. In nearly every instance where there has been a serious demand for overthrow of the plan, the major criticism has been an increased cost.

One mid-western city of less than 10,000 has added two large institutions since 1916 which with other expenses have raised the tax rate more than 50 per cent. With the coming of a business depression popular discontent has directed itself toward the managerial plan in a contest yet undecided.

A small city in the far West has within three years bonded itself for a sewage disposal plant, storm sewers, fire equipment and a large capacity water system without any repercussion. A city of 7500 in Florida counts a \$100,000 golf course in \$472,000 worth of improvements made in six years while also laying 35 miles of paving.

Quite likely there are cases, though it would not be fair to label these as the ones, in which ambitious or over-enthusiastic city managers have rushed the property owners could not well afford or which proved unprofitable. The answer of the manager-plan sponsors is that responsibility for the spending policy should rest with the commission or council, which is the legislative authority, that the commission can and should discharge an extravagant manager, and that the voters can and should hold the members of the commission responsible for their financial policies.

That the managerial plan can work economically is shown in several instances from the Monitor questionnaires. Camden, Me., which had increased its debt yearly until adoption of the manager charter in 1925 has paid off \$36,000 since and also lowered the tax rate. Morris, Minn., and Burk Burnett, Tex., have reduced bonded debts or applied more money to sinking funds without raising tax rates.

Mangum, Okla., has reduced both debts and taxes and made municipal water, light and gas departments pay. Big Spring, Tex., and Alma, Mich., have eliminated borrowing in anticipation of taxes, and the latter has revamped its lighting system, bought street cleaning and snow removal apparatus and built paving, sidewalks and sewers with an approximately level tax rate. Rhineclander, Wis., which, according to its city manager, found itself in a financial rut, has retrenched sufficiently to pay off \$87,500 of indebtedness in a year.

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**Business Improves, Hoover Declares**

General Business Reported More Stable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, breaks a silence of some weeks, to express an optimistic view of the business situation. Employment is growing steadily better, he said, and business, in his view, is now recovering from a seasonal decline of the winter.

Mr. Hoover did not comment on the conflicting estimates of the number of unemployed advanced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York. The Labor Department estimated the number at 1,780,000, and Mr. Wagner put the figure at nearer 4,000,000. However, the Commerce Secretary commended the purpose behind Mr. Wagner's proposal to introduce a bill for long-range planning of federal construction.

Mr. Hoover said practically all employment surveys have recommended this proposal which would speed up federal construction of roads, buildings and other works in time of depression, and retard them in boom times, to act as a balance wheel in the business cycle. The difficulty of the plan, he said, is incorporating the details of this broad policy into a bill.

Mr. Hoover has followed closely the Canadian-United States interchange of notes on the St. Lawrence waterways. Summarizing the effect of the exchange, he said the notes have brought the two countries "much closer" on the basic plan, with

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## World Progresses in Power Projects

United States, Germany, England, Lead Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States now occupies first place in producing nearly half of the world's developed water power, according to a survey of public utility developments just made by Bayard F. Pope, president of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., who says this country has gone from second to first place since 1913.

According to Mr. Pope, the United States produced 25.9 per cent of the developed water power of the world in 1913, while at present the percentage of production is 48.1 per cent. Germany occupies second place, with 23.3 per cent, and Great Britain is third, with 11.5 per cent, the survey shows.

Mr. Pope said that while the greatest amount of potential water power is to be found in Africa, only 20,000 horsepower actually has been developed there. Asia, he said, ranking second in potentiality, has done practically nothing, with the exception of Japan, which, because of its scarcity of coal, has turned to this form of natural energy.

Industries in Germany, he added, have been electrified to the extent of about 70 per cent, while the percentage of other European countries is much lower.

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## South America Sends to England Order for Hand-Wrought Nails

Rapidly Vanishing Industry Carried On in Very Few Places Nowadays—Pay Is Poor and Work Hard, but Both Are Better Than of Yore

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BIRMINGHAM—Two large orders from South America for the supply of a special type of hand-wrought iron nails have given a stimulus to a rapidly vanishing industry at Lye, in that part of England known as the Black Country.

The contracts are being executed by an old "nailer," as the nail-makers were once called, a Mrs. Brettie, who is the only person able to produce the small type of nail ordered, and who still works with unerring dexterity and rapidity in the methods which were used in the nailer handicraft many years ago.

Long rods of iron are heated in a small furnace, blown by hand-bellows—in this part of the work Mrs. Brettie has the assistance of her young niece—and when the rods are hot enough, they are hammered on an anvil, cut to the right length, put into a clasp or into a slot in a "bolster" of steel, and hammered to form the heads. The process seems tedious in comparison with modern machine methods, yet the old nailer could work with astonishing rapidity, as indeed they were obliged to do in order to eke out a livelihood, and they had cunning skill in toughening the nails which the machine has not yet beaten.

**Workers Dwindle**  
There are now probably less than 50 people who remember from experience the hardships of the nailer industry in its earlier days, and the number still engaged in it is perhaps less than half of that. The pay, though still poor, is immensely better than it was in the old days, and some of the things then tolerated in the industry would not be permitted today.

The history of the old nailer handicraft, like so much of the history of the early years of the "industrial age," is one of great hardship, oppression, and poverty among the workers. The industry was carried on by workers in their own homes, in little sheds or outhouses, or in part of the regular living accommodation adapted for the purpose. An anvil, a small smithy and bellows, a hammer, a chisel and a few other tools were the equipment, and whole families engaged in the work, even the mothers of large families and children of very tender years.

**Home Workers**  
The raw iron in the form of long rods was supplied by the local nailmasters, as they were called—taskmasters would seem to be a more fitting name—and the workers had to find their own fuel. The only limit to the hours they worked was apparently the limit

of their endurance. They worked from dawn to dark, the children included, and often they were not paid in money, but in commodities instead; and the places where they worked were subject to no supervision, and were often poorly lighted, badly ventilated and dirty. The conditions were akin to those of another local industry, chainmaking, in which

## Australian Aborigines Seek Equality With White People

Natives at Present Labor Under Many Disabilities, Including Having No Parliamentary Vote—Appeal to Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PERTH, W. Aust.—The Government of Western Australia is faced with an interesting problem—how to deal fairly with the aborigines. It has always had this problem more or less, but recently the matter has been brought home to it in a rather striking way. The black people in the country number about 25,000, in addition to about 2000 half-castes, and they have of late given strong voice to their belief that they should be treated as the equals of the whites.

This belief originated, probably, with the half-castes, many of whom are fairly well educated, but the full-blooded blacks have adopted it as their own and have shaped their demands accordingly. The laws of Western Australia place many restrictions upon the black man.

**Under Police Supervision**  
For instance, he is not allowed a vote for Parliament or other public bodies; he is not allowed to enter a hotel or to drink intoxicating liquor; he is not allowed to enter a city or town except under police surveillance; he is not allowed to accept work from white people who are not licensed to employ aborigines; he is compelled, for the most part, to live in settlements (for reserves) specially set apart for him; and he is not permitted to carry firearms.

These restrictions were brought under the notice of the Premier by a deputation of aborigines and half-castes. The members of the deputation were nearly all educated men and they expressed their views in a manner that drew from the Premier the observation that the logic and common sense of their statements would have done credit to any deputation of whites he had ever received.

**Education to Be Standard**  
The chief demand of the aborigines was that those of them educated up to the standard of the whites should be treated on an equality with the whites. They objected to being herded in settlements as

outworkers were also employed, and among whom the late Mary MacArthur, who is still affectionately remembered there, did so much to improve the lives of the workers.

The advent of machine methods naturally meant the rapid diminution of the old nailer handicraft, and the perfection of the nail-making machines belongs chiefly to America, where the earliest patent appears to be that of Ezekiel Reed, in 1786. But the modern machine, with all its ingenuity and speed, cannot produce better nails, for a few purposes, than the old nailers did, and a certain demand has persisted which has kept the industry lingering on in the Black Country. There is still, for example, a demand for nails for shoeing horses, for which purpose nails that are tough and homogeneous and unlikely to break off in the hoof are required.

## Families Once Worked Thus, Dawn Till Dark



MRS. BRETTE ON THE JOB  
There Has Recently Been Some Revival of the Ancient English Trade of the Wrought-Iron Nail Maker Near Birmingham, and Mrs. Brettie Owns One of the Few Factories Left Where Such Work Can Be Produced. All These Are Located in the Village of Lye. A Large Order From South America Gave the Firm Need to Start Up the Old Factories, and This One Worker, With the Aid of a Nice to Blow the Forge Bellows, Produces About 20 Pounds of Nails Daily.

## PRESS TRUSTS ARE HELD GOOD FOR JOURNALIST

What Is Loss to Public Is Gain to Employees, Says Snowden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Journalism as a profession stands to gain as well as to lose by the newspaper amalgamations now going on in Britain, according to Philip Snowden, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and H. A. Raybould, president of the British National Union of Journalists.

Speaking at a meeting of the last-named body, Mr. Snowden said that though there were dangers in newspaper amalgamations, there were also very substantial advantages. Large amalgamations could afford to pay better wages and the men at the head of them were generally sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the great economic fact that high wages and good conditions paid.

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appeared during the last few years and in many cases he thought it was not a misfortune to the journalists, because those papers struggling against better equipped rivals could not afford good wages and good conditions. Though the journalists might not be unduly concerned, it was a different matter to the public, for as long as newspapers were political it was important that they should be in a position freely to express independent views and that the public should have a variety of views expressed.

**Industry Becoming Organized**  
Mr. Raybould, referring to the trustification of the British provincial press upon which Lord Rothermere has embarked, confirmed this statement. The newspaper industry, he said, was becoming scientifically organized. "Newspapers," he continued, "change hands for millions of pounds, in some instances, without a single thought being given to the capital value of those who serve them; and the public readiness to invest its money is one of the amazing features of modern commercialism. The support given to recent prospectuses on behalf of newspaper enterprises, while a recognition of the financial value attaching to newspapers, has struck many of us as a monumental example of blind faith rather than commercial prudence."

**Position of Union**  
"We, as a union, however, are concerned only with the position of the working journalist in these developments. Just as we cannot hope to arrest the process of amalgamation, which will be inevitably extended, so we must be ready to welcome the establishment of newspapers."

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## Prehistoric Industry Exists in a Remote Portuguese Hamlet

Archæologist Discovers Village Where Natives Still Cut Quartz Implements With Clumsy Tools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LISBON—The case of the alleged mystifications of Glosel leads a daily newspaper here to recall a prehistoric industry that exists in the district of Leiria, in the Portuguese province of Estremadura.

In a remote hamlet, situated far from towns and peopled centers, most of the men follow the occupation of flint cutters, the remote origin of this profession, which has been handed on from generation to generation, being untraceable. There are some very old inhabitants of the district who remember hearing that by royal decree the inhabitants of this hamlet enjoyed the privilege of being exempt from obligatory military service, in virtue of their remarkable aptitude in cutting flints (silex) and preparing it for the old-fashioned guns or muskets at that time used in the army. In return for this exemption each youth of the hamlet had to present to the authorities at Leiria 1000 flints duly cut and chiseled for placing in the guns. Each youth received for his lot of flints the sum of 1200 reis (about 5 shillings).

This industry was "rediscovered" 36 years ago by a Portuguese archæologist and writer named Vieira Natividade, author of a work published in French on the art of flint-cutting in the nineteenth century. This man of natural science has carefully arranged in glass cupboards a collection of lances, arrows and many other flint articles of the Stone Age which he had found during the many excavations that were one of the interests of his life. One day, as he was examining some pieces of

silex for some flint and steel lighters that were much used by smokers in the provinces at that time, he noted with surprise the similarity of the stones to those of his neolithic collection, and inquired where they came from.

It was thus he discovered the ancient industry in the remote hamlet, where he went himself, and came upon a truly neolithic scene, as far as working methods go. Inside huts seated on the ground, men worked in silence cutting and chiseling the quartz with primitive clumsy tools. As he watched them the archæologist formed a plan. A few days later he returned there and told the men he wanted them to make some stone articles for him. He showed the modern artists his prehistoric models, and the stonecutters reproduced them with such exactitude that no one could possibly distinguish the false from the real flints.

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## Theatrical News of the World

## Two Classics in London

By J. T. GREIN

London. NOW that the Ibsen Centenary Festival in London has come and gone, I venture to think that the performances of "An Enemy of the People" and "The Wild Duck"—the plays chosen for the London celebrations—will live as fadeless wreaths at the shrine of the Norwegian master.

Of the first and last of the great trilogy I cannot write now, but I choose "Ghosts" as the central theme of this article, it is because I enjoy the personal responsibility for having induced Mrs. Patrick Campbell to accept the part of Mrs. Alving in what has proved to be the finest and most finished revival of the play ever seen in England.

**Performances Continued.** When Mr. Leon M. Lion—to whose sympathetic and generous hospitality the organizers of the London Ibsen Festival owe the loan of Wyndham's Theatre—saw this beautiful production he decided at once that it must not be an ephemeral event. As I write, a series of matinees has begun with the wonderful five-piece cast that filled the audience on March 27 with boundless enthusiasm.

For myself, I believe that Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Mrs. Alving and Mr. John Gielgud's Oswald will be as unforgettable as the play itself. Nor have I ever on many stages and in different countries—found a more human, humane, humorous Pastor Manders than Mr. Fowles. Lively, a more port, attractive, impassioned Regina than Miss Margaret Sieveking; a more insidious, slyly insinuating Engstrand than Mr. Frederick Lloyd. As for Mr. John Gielgud, he seemed the picture of Oswald as Ibsen saw it, pitiful and pitiable, a tragic figure. In all phases of the character Mr. Gielgud showed great penetration, understanding, pathos, the gallery of Mrs. Alving's England figures with a masterpiece—the first Mrs. Alving of all, Mrs. Theodore Wright. She, in 1891, became famous on the same night that led to the wifely outcry against Ibsen. Those who saw her still behold the simple, motherly woman with a voice sounding like the psalm of maternity. Her bitter cry of "Oswald, Oswald, Oswald" claimed for the sun still echoes in my ears. Mrs. Wright's Mrs. Alving stood for all that mother-

hood means of tenderness, love, devotion, sacrifice. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, by birthright, is a more majestic Mrs. Alving. Her very appearance conjures up visions of tragedy. Her eyes—those wondrous eyes that travel from stage to auditorium like torches now flaming, now flaming, now glowing with the warmth of passion—speak volumes.

She is almost too great a lady for the simple Mrs. Alving of the Norwegian townlet. But her grandeur is only on the surface. Within quivers, struggles, palpitations, suffers the motherly feeling. When she speaks to Manders she is slightly ironical, a little impatient; when she addresses Regina she betokens reticence not untuned with a certain contemptuous aversion; when she exchanges her ill disguised loathing—she sees through the scoundrel, holds him at arms' length as a thing not fit to be touched save with a barge-pole.

But when she is with Oswald her impetuousness mellows; sometimes she seems to rock him as in his cradle-years; sometimes she—with forbidding veiling the luster of her eyes—affects purliness to his vagaries and sufferings and speaks with studied insouciance. When, with her feminine instinct, she perceives his mentality wavering, it is as if her whole being sheds the warmth of love that is within her. In a gulf stream of defensive solitude and tenderness, and as events become unspeakable, she is almost speechless.

## The Final Scene

Some would have wished her to be more dramatic in the final tragic scene. But restraint is part of her conception. I read in it that in the great sorrows of life great characters hide their impulse in repression—hence Mrs. Campbell, unlike Mrs. Wright, was in the last scene more dumb-stricken than loud; she seemed to clench her teeth not to betray the upheaval within. The effect was more grandiose than heart-rending, but it told by law of contrast—here the wreckage of the boy, there the monumental figure of the mother—a column, burst within, but to the outside erect, unbending, he holds a magnificent creation within. A Kohl-in-oor in the diadem of Stella Patrick Campbell.

Turning now from this tragedy of all time to that classic of comedy, "The School for Scandal," it is a little difficult, in analyzing the enthusiasm displayed by the first-night audience at Miss Lillian Baylis's recent revival to decide how much of it was given to the play itself; how much to its interpreters.

## At the "Old Vic"

There is at the "old Vic" Theater an atmosphere of intimacy, of camaraderie, of "we" and "us" rather than "you" and "they" that makes it true, for criticism rapier-sharp in thrusts, but which lends itself as well to a very different kind of approval. The bond between stage and auditorium is much less formal, more personal, than in the ordinary London West-End theater, where the audience changes with the play, with the star actor whose name heads or foots the bill.

It has often been said that life of the drama is not part of "the love of the people" in England as it is in other countries—in Russia, for instance—and this is to a large extent true. But it cannot be said of the regular frequenters of the "Old Vic." To them the now happily restored and glorified building in the Waterloo Road is a home of intellectual delight, of fantasy, of tragedy, of music, of comedy. It is their theater; the players are their friends; they feel a personal interest in their progress, in the different types of parts they play; they are jealous for the success of each new production.

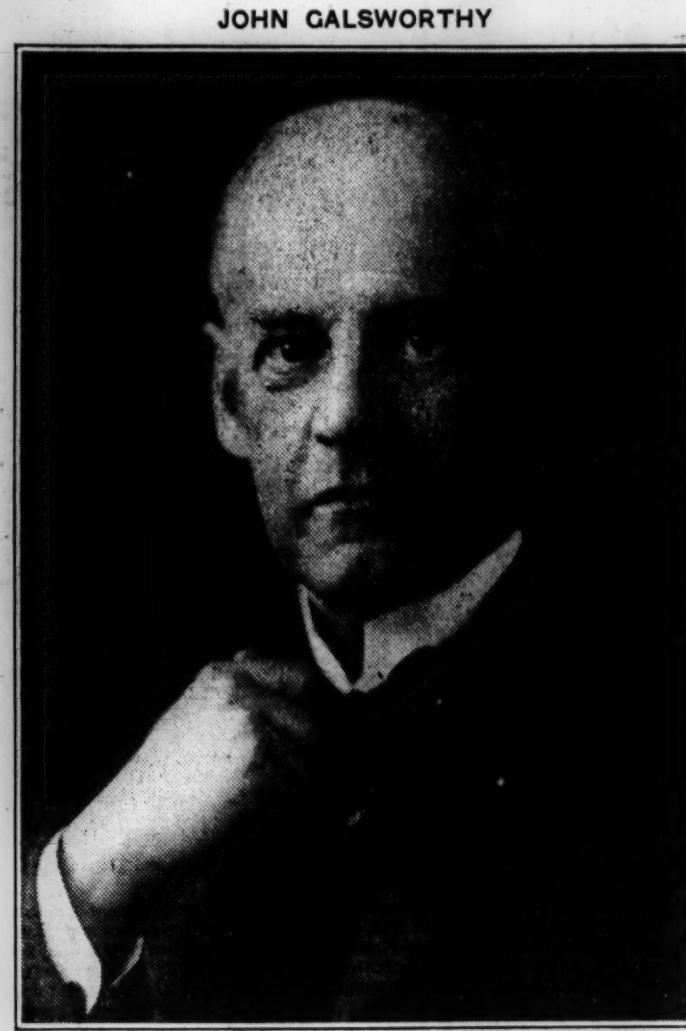
## The Perennial Wit

So I found myself wondering what share of the rapturous applause that

followed the final fall of the curtain was a tribute to the play itself. For, at the risk of knowing myself "hackneyed"—even "prosy"—I must once more pay my homage to Sheridan's work with the word "masterpiece." Where, in the whole range of straight comedy, ancient or modern, is it possible to find anything more truly entertaining than the famous screen scene; anything more gayly insolent, more audacious, more brilliant, more moribund; for example, the soliloquies that open and close more than one scene. But, for all that, it remains a thing of real wit, of fire and sparkling satire, unique and incomparable.

Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson's recent performance of Juliet was a pearl of the first water. Her Lady Teazle is a jewel of equal luster, but set, this time, in the more elaborate filigree of sophistication that the part requires. It was impossible to resist either her charm or her naughtiness. And the quality of her diction deepens and matures with every part she plays. I can but endorse the verdict of more than one member of the audience—"She is adorable."

Mr. John Garside's Sir Peter was a human, lovable figure, played with a poise and finish that made the ultimate surrender of his lady a foregone conclusion. Mr. Eric Portman made a gay, youthful and attractive Charles Surface, entirely captivating in his handling of his unknown uncle as bidder for the ancestral portrait and in the scene with his boon companions—an excellent foil to the skillful impersonation of Joseph by Mr. Ernest Milton, an unsympathetic part demanding an effectation of manner and technique in which he succeeded in striking directly the right note. Mr. Percy Walsh was a jovial and engaging Sir Oliver whose infectious laughter added no small measure of enjoyment to the entertainment.



JOHN GALSWORTHY

Mr. Galsworthy has been appointed a Member of the League of Nations' Commission of Arts and Letters.

## The World Theater

## The Form of "Escape"

RECENTLY, while witnessing Leslie Howard's performance in Galsworthy's "Escape," at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, some-thing about the unusual form of this play reminded me of the same author's "Justice," in the same theater a dozen years ago. After one of those earlier performances I talked with a friend, a playwright, who said that the play was one of the most talked about, because of its implied criticism of prison methods, it seemed thematically out of line with the main course of the play's story. Barrymore remarked that the cell scene might be regarded as a nuance in the main action.

## Relation to Music

Considered in its relation to musical forms, "Escape" became a greatly simplified proposition. There is no prologue, or introduction, followed by eight movements of varying degrees of gayety movements that might severely be labeled scherzos and one and another form of the allegro—and the final slow and sad movement, the adagio in the parson's vestry, for conclusion.

## One Deeply Concerned

It is noticeable in "Escape" that Matt Denard, the fugitive, is not touched to the roots of his character until this final movement. The prologue scene, for all its serious consequences, begins as little more than a gesture of gallantry. Matt sets away from the prison in a light-hearted, he plays hob with the lady at the inn as if they were participants in a high comedy, his chief concern being his unkempt appearance in such flirtatious company. Matt dances with the prison judge, who is no husband's holiday, and heartlessly runs off in a picnic flivver. He impulsively plays off a romantic wife against her solemn husband and so passes further along the gamut, to our day, he gets two sisters at their daily game of debating radicalism and conservatism among the ladies; and so he goes to the vestry, where he at last gives himself up because to do otherwise would require the parson to tell a lie.

## What Can't Be Escaped

Touched at last to the best that is in him, Matt, before the parson can speak, gives himself up with these words: "It's one's fate, one can't escape." Matt takes the farmer's talk no more seriously than that pompous worthy deserves. He is gallant again when he leaves his hiding place in the sisters' cottage rather than let them be involved. Always is Matt utterly careless and he is stirred to facing a character reality by the tragic seriousness with which the parson, alone of all those who have had to consider whether or not they would be their brother's jailer, considers whether or not he will be a party to Matt's escape. This play might be called Galsworthy's Suite Pathétique.

## Nora Bayes

Nora Bayes had that great gift, rare among public entertainers, of getting persons to forget that she is there. Often persons in the audience would talk to her across the footlights, just as small boys in Fred Stone's audiences talk to him. The more they talk, Nora Bayes once told me, the harder she works to please them. "Don't encourage me," I heard her say once to an audience that was in an uproar of applause; "you're getting all I have right now." Elderly English players recall how the audiences used to "coo" at Nellie Farren of the Gaiety in London.

## "Alice" Again

Rumors are afoot again that "Alice in Wonderland" is to be done elaborately into a motion picture, which would be a most worthy effort on the part of some concern that was not determined to get its money back within a year. Eventually a well-produced film of Alice's adventures would show a profit, but wise folk in the island say that such a scheme does not promise to make sufficient immediate returns. It is further

rumored that a musical comedy version of "Alice" is to be made in New York next season, but as Winthrop Ames does not make the announcement we doubt it. His Gilbert and Sullivan revivals have proved that he is the one producer capable of making an adequate stage presentation of "Alice in Wonderland." It was in 1927 as the best play of the year and had its premiere at the Berkeley Playhouse. It was presented by the Pendragon Players of Palo Alto, directed by Margaret Shedd Kitchin, who also took the part of Alice. The only woman character, Israel du Bois, her Negro husband, was sympathetically interpreted by Oliver Kitchin; William Owens took the part of Major Powell, and James Quinn was Colonel Sambo Sarr, the Senegalese soldier. Lise, seeing her husband through the eyes of an American major in charge of Negro troops, precipitates the action. The irresponsibility and submissiveness of the Negroes is shown, and the anguish of a more thinking one resenting his inferiority in a white man's world, to the lordliness of a Senegalese who has never been subjected to the influence of white domination. This fall "Deep River" is to open in New York, under the direction of Brock Pemberton.

## Acting and Vegetables

May Robson once ruefully remarked to Charles Frohman that while she could do serious scenes she much preferred comedy. He called her with assurances that paths was easier to do than humor. "Don't forget," he replied "that an onion will bring tears to anybody's eyes, but there is no known vegetable that will make people laugh."

## Opera Is Costly

Now Tom Mix has dropped his plan of going to the Argentine to make picture plays. He has a better offer to stay in California. F. B. O. is willing to pay Mix \$3,000,000 to appear in just eight of his Western stories, or horse operas as they are familiarly known in Hollywood.

## Little Theaters in and Around San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Almost 10 years each of sustained productions under derelict the present seasons offered by leading little theaters in and around San Francisco. Among them are the San Francisco Players' Guild, in the Western Women's Club Building Theater; the Berkeley Playhouse Association, at 2169 Allston Way; the Wheeler Hall Players, on the University of California campus; Berkeley, and the French group, consisting of advanced pupils of the Andre Ferrier Dramatic School. The Sausalito Players are a lively one-town organization, who pursue the drama as an avocation and experiment with great contrasts presented in small means and ways. Some of their lighting effects, costumes, and stage sets have been a liberal visual education for those who respect only the pretensions and limitations on the stage.

In northern California, at least, 10 puppet players and marionette shows flourish; some in odd corners and others on trucks built for traveling troupes who take their stage with them. Certain of them have romantic and artistic worth, while others adapt the advanced modern tendencies of the drama to the pleasant limitations of their miniature measurements. Berkeley, and the French group, consisting of advanced pupils of the Andre Ferrier Dramatic School. The Sausalito Players are a lively one-town organization, who pursue the drama as an avocation and experiment with great contrasts presented in small means and ways. Some of their lighting effects, costumes, and stage sets have been a liberal visual education for those who respect only the pretensions and limitations on the stage.

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opened for a three weeks' run. In the studio theater have been given such plays as "Everyman" and "Fashion," which is now running. The Playhouse had its beginnings some 13 or 14 years ago in studio discussions of drama. A group of men and women interested in the theater gave their first plays in a barn. Raymond O'Neill was founder of the Cleveland movement and first director of the theater.

## "Abie's Irish Rose" in Film Version

By RALPH FLINT

AT THE Forty-fourth Street Theater, "Abie's Irish Rose," a motion picture adapted from Anne Nichols's play, directed by Victor Fleming for Paramount. Anne Nichols's world-known tale of the bright Jewish lad and the brave Irish lass who leapt racial barriers and parental fire to win at the same stretch by coaxes, lengths, enters upon the second phase of its amazing career in the form of Paramount's ably achieved screen version of the stage play that ran for five and one-half years on Forty-second Street, New York, and similarly broke records in many other cities and towns. Now, by virtue of the ubiquitous screen, this curiously successful homily on racial relations will penetrate even further into the hearts of the world, going to places where a stage play has never even looked in. If the picture arouses as much interest in the lesser film centers as the play has done in the cities, Paramount—incidentally Miss Nichols—should be kept in extra special clover for many years to come.

To the qualities of Miss Nichols as a popular author the screen has added its multiple resources, and long acquaintance with the Irish-Jewish theme in its many stage and screen variations leads me to believe that the present version tops them all in its sheer sincerity and simplicity, and in its pretty general absence of slap-stick.

Except during the meetings of the two racially estranged fathers, "Abie's Irish Rose" runs a course that is almost genre in character. Due primarily to the splendid characterization of the Jewish father by Jean Hersholt, the story becomes downright moving at times, and never before has the Jewish ritual of the home been carried out so elaborately on the screen. The comedy parts are broadly sketched, but still within the picture, and the romantic roles are happily played by Charles Rogers and Nancy Carroll. Mr. Rogers shows a distinct advance over his previous screen work, and helps to glamour the story to a considerable degree.

A prologue has been added to the tale, with a glimpse of Abie as a boy and later in the trenches, but the main part of the film runs, according to the play, with the reconciliation of the fathers for conclusion. Just how forcefully Miss Nichols' preachment on racial amity comes through is a matter of opinion. The play will have to decide for itself. For my part, the story is too loosely constructed to hold much message beyond a general plea to be above the common run of racial prejudice and animosity. Fanning off the young Irish girl as Jewish, the simple undercurrent of a camouflaged name is too potent to serve as keystone to the plot, especially with so pronounced a type as Miss Carroll.

As director, Victor Fleming has done everything that could be done to this story. It would seem, to make it plausible and interesting, and his picture is not only smooth flowing, but always good to look upon. J. Farrell MacDonald, Bernard Goorney, Ida Kramer, Nick Cogley, Camillus Freid, and Rosa Rosanova are all well cast.

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## "The Making of an Immortal"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London. GEORGE MOORE'S play, "The Making of an Immortal," presented by the Arts Theater Club. Producer, Robert Atkins. The cast:

Richard Bursage.....Malcolm Keen  
Anthony Grindle.....Edmund Gwenn  
Christopher Firk.....Edward Chapman  
Jack Fild.....D. Hay Petrie  
Jack Thornley.....Billy Shile  
Denny Lister.....Brian O'Neil  
Robert Warner.....Thomas White  
Stephen Frick.....George Bryan  
Henry Cuffe.....Charles Carson  
Francis Bacon.....Leslie Faber  
William Shakespeare.....Sybil Thorndike  
Queen Elizabeth.....Barbara Horler

The announcement of a play on Shakespeare from so distinguished a man-of-letters as Mr. George Moore, and played by a brilliant cast, had aroused eager anticipation, and, among other celebrities, drew the Prince of Wales to the Arts Theater, for the first performance. Mr. Moore was much pleased with the curial reception accorded by audiences and press to his little comedy. Though slight, and written at the beginning, especially, with more sense of period than of character, the play passed for a pleasant hour in the atmosphere of Elizabethan London.

Mr. George Moore, it seems, advocates the Baconian heresy. We soon learn that Queen Elizabeth, in this month of October, 1598, has just seen, and been much angered by a play, "Richard II," purporting to have been written by an unknown author. Shakespeare, but more probably—his political allusions have led the Queen to suppose—from the Earl of Essex's pen, Elizabeth has threatened to retaliate by closing the theater, whereupon Bacon, the real author of the play, and Ben Jonson, who is in his confidence, between them induce the actor, William Shakespeare, to placate the indignant queen, by taking on the play, and the queen, in doing so, and Elizabeth—delighted to have her prime favorite freed from a galling suspicion—at once commands Shakespeare to write for her a new play, showing Falstaff in love. "Good!" comments Bacon. "When they are alone again—and I will call it 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.'"

This entertaining trifle, eked out with a madrigal or two, proved, despite weakness of character drawing, to be quite capable, up to a point. The most prominent player, perhaps, was Mr. Leslie Faber in the part of Bacon, whose fine voice served him well, although it caused Mr. Laughton's somewhat husky Jonson to sound toneless by comparison. One imagines Ben as a fuller-lunged, far more truculent and aggressive fellow than Mr. Moore has made him out to be. Mr. Charles Carson played, quite easily and successfully, the good-natured, dull-witted Shakespeare of Mr. Moore's fancy.

Miss Sybil Thorndike made up so well as Queen Elizabeth, and slipped so readily into her brief part that some aspiring dramatist might consider a Whitehall play for her to appear in "Master Brian Glendhu" spoke Juliet's farewell speech, from the balcony, prettily enough to make one realize, as never before, with what skill and feeling the boy actors of Shakespeare's day probably impersonated his young women.

"The Making of an Immortal" was preceded by that clever playlet, from the Portuguese, "The Cardinal's Colation," translated by Mr. H. A. Saintsbury. Its stage pictures, of scarlet and silver against a background of black, was admirably realized by Mr.

## Films in Austria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna. BETWEEN \$8,000 and \$9,000 people attend motion-picture performances daily in Vienna. Net profits, however, are low for the theaters because one-third of the gross receipts must be paid to the municipality as taxes.

Most of the films shown in Vienna come from Germany and the United States, the German pictures being the more popular. The American pictures are regarded as "society" stories, and because of the dress and sophisticated touches are liked in some degree with Vienna, though the provinces do not care for this type of entertainment.

With the object of making clean and unsensational films, there exists the Society of Austrian Film Friends, with influential men as officials. In co-operation with the Austrian Cultural Film Company the society has produced four films. In general the films made by this society fall into two groups—cultural and symphonic. Of the first group many films are to be devoted to educational purposes, while others are designed to make the present Austria better known abroad. So far the finest achievement in that line is the picture called "Salzburg, Festspielstadt."

It contains no direct advertisement, but portrays instead the chief dramatic and musical events of the Salzburg Festival, e. g., "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (produced by Reinhardt), "Everyman," etc., on the actual scene of production, and some of the mountain scenery of the Salzammergut district, and Salzburg itself.

The "symphonic film" is Dr. Lampel's idea to educate the public in classical musical literature by means of an "impressionistic" interpretation of the piece chosen. The method is simple. A Beethoven Symphony, for example, is chosen, and from the composer's few directions a plot is built up, in which every action has its musical counterpart, and where action and music are synchronized. The "Dance of Life," the earliest of this type produced by the society, contains episodes expressive of certain passages from Liszt, Strauss, Debussy, Tchaikovsky, etc., connected by a dream story. Beethoven, Symphonies, and Smetana's Moldau Symphony are also ready for release in this form.

## In New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Le Petit Theatre du Vieux Carre in this city, under the directorship of Walter Sinclair, late of the Hart House players of Toronto, so far this year has offered five presentations: "The Mask and the Face," "John Ferris," "The Rose and the Ring," "Anna Christie," and "The Adventurer," by A. A. Milne, will be presented before the end of the season in June.



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## Workers' Education in the United States

By ETHEL M. SMITH

### 2. Beginnings\* and the Present

WOMEN'S initiative in educational work in the United States is not a new thing. It should not be surprising, therefore, to find that women led the way in workers' education in the United States. They began, really, in the eighteenth century, and the daughters of New England farmers who worked in the mills of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Their successors picked up the task again after a fallow three-quarters of a century, by establishing the first labor school. Other women carried on in 1921 by founding the first summer school for workers in conjunction with the faculty of a women's academic institution. Next year there will be opened an off-term residence labor school for women.

#### The Women Workers Who Pioneered

Those women of Revolutionary stock who fought against industrial oppression in the early days of cotton manufacture in New England fought for the right to education. Many of them, in fact, were school teachers in the country in winter and mill hands in the cities in summer. They organized labor unions and published their own periodicals, doing their own writing and editing. They were articulate, militant, resourceful campaigners for public support of their cause. They were effective petitioners to the legislatures, and brought about changes in the law. At first with a cultural interest, their demand for education widened and shifted, and they arranged for themselves lectures and discussions, to teach them how to meet their own problems, and interpret the meaning to the world.

The time came, however, when this first generation of women factory workers gave place to new racial groups, in new industrial developments. There were years and decades of adjustment, and in time the daughters of immigrant Irish, German, Scandinavian, English, Scottish, French, Italian and Jewish workers took up the educational task they inherited, along with the jobs the native daughters had left. This movement took form as the National Women's Trade Union League of America, whose purpose was to organize women workers under the aegis of the American Federation of Labor. But its leaders perceived, before long, that this was an educational job. "The want of current knowledge," as the old National Trades' Union had said in 1837, continued to be "the primary cause of all the evil and difficulties with which the laboring classes are environed."

For Leadership  
So in 1907 the National Women's Trade Union League recommended that its branches be formed to discuss the workers' problems. Pamphlets were published for class use, and a definite plan laid out, under the inspiration of Mrs. Raymond Robins, then president. In 1914 a school was opened for the training of women trade union organizers. With an eight months' course, combining university class work and field experience, under the direction of the union officials, union girls were prepared—a few each year—to take places of active leadership in the labor movement. "Education for leadership" became a major department of the league's program.

Next in the educational field came the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the organization of which the Women's Trade Union Leagues in different cities had played an important part. First "Day Centers," for class work and recreation, were established in New York, and then the Workers' University, now conducted at Washington Irving High School in New York City on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

Subsequent developments in the workers' education movement were different. The National Women's Trade Union League, recognizing the need of trained specialists to carry on the business of the trade unions, was giving specialized training to trade union girls for what was really a trade union vocational purpose. The International Ladies' Garment Workers, nearly all of whom were Jewish and Italian, were teaching their members a new language and the ways of the New World civilization, along with their economics. In 1920, again in Massachusetts, a new educational experiment took root among the native-born workers, and the sequel to this was the chain of labor colleges which have become the prevailing type of labor educational institutions throughout the United States.

Amherst College professors started

**Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News**  
Cheb (kheeb), Bohemian for Eger or Erlau, a town of Hungary, where a language test has resulted in a decree of the Supreme Court that local authorities may use between themselves the tongue most convenient to them.

**Onachita** (wosh-law), a county in the southern part of Arkansas. Its capital is Camden.

**Kyote** (kē-ō'tō), also called **Sakke** (si-kē-ō), was formerly the capital of Japan. Here, not long ago, some 30 students were charged with attempting to overthrow the Government.

**Nobile Giacomo de Martino** (nō-bē-leh jak-ō-mō deh mar-tē-nō), Italian Ambassador at Washington, has just signed for his Government, with Frank B. Kellogg, representing the United States, an arbitration treaty between the two countries.

this. They offered their own services to the central labor unions of Springfield and Holyoke, and the result was the organization of classes of workers in each of these localities, for the purpose of studying economics, practical English, and mathematics. The classes were self-governing in all respects, setting their own standards, determining the regulations of their members, and choosing their own instructors. With a certain amount of required reading on the part of the students, the class work was conducted by means of free discussion. The classes were held in the Central Labor Union building in Springfield and in the high school in Holyoke.

During the next year, 1921, some California labor men conceived the idea of making workers' education a part of the extension work of the University of California. This was arranged at first through the Department of Economics, but later was so developed that classes organized for these purposes were conducted through a Department of Labor Education, under joint auspices of the State Federation of Labor and the State University.

In 1921, the Central Labor Union of Boston organized its trade union college, the largest such undertaking up to that time. It was essentially an elaboration of the plan developed in Springfield and Holyoke, but with the important difference that the initiative in Boston came from the workers themselves, who sought the co-operation of members of the faculty of Harvard. The government of the college was put in the hands of a committee appointed by the Central Labor Union from among its own members, with one-fifth of the total number of committee places to be filled by worker-students. The enrollment the first season was 146, and reached a peak of 400 the following year. The figures are still in the hundreds.

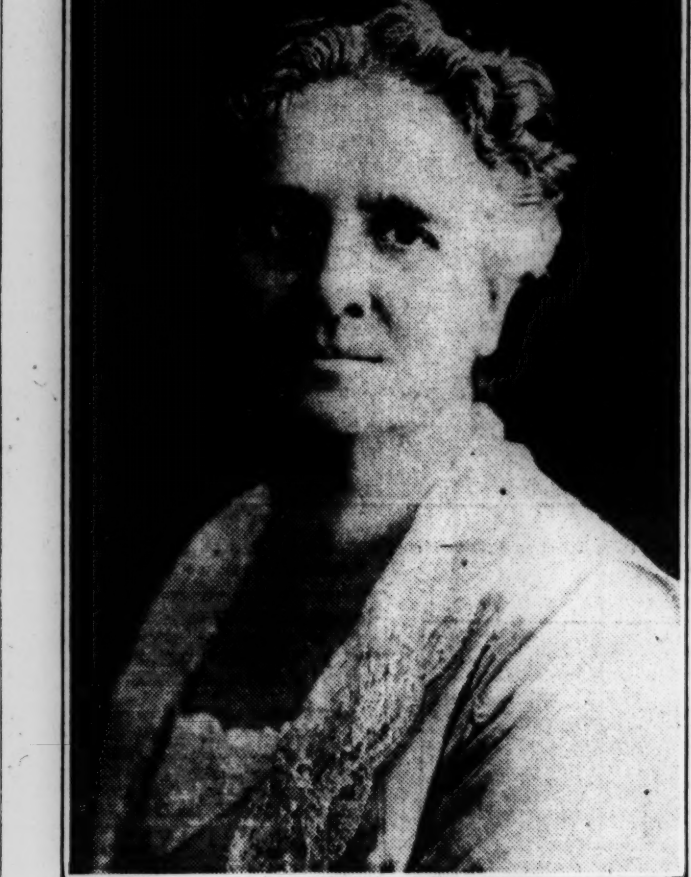
The Philadelphia Labor College, a little younger than Boston, has

reached into further fields. "Shop economics" is the title of one of the regular classes, or rather of several classes this year. In one trade at least the specific purpose of the class work is to provide intellectual resources and training for union executives whose job it is, on behalf of the organized upholstery weavers of Philadelphia, to negotiate trade agreements with their employers concerning their terms of employment. To understand the technical side of the industry, these workers have found, is important to them as well as to the management, and concrete principles of management they consider to be within their purview, as leading to better employment relations as well as to better conditions. Waste in industry and means of eliminating it; unemployment and means of preventing that—these huge subjects the Philadelphia Labor College has grappled with in week-end conferences with such notable success that the American Federation of Labor recommends a similar program for the rest of the country.

#### The Vital Nucleus

The government of the Philadelphia Labor College is like that of Boston and the rest, the union workers' representatives controlling it. For this present term, Hosiery Workers' Local No. 696 has a shop economics class with an enrollment of 50. The knitters of Local 706 have enrolled a class of 300 or more on labor problems, with other classes in social economy and current events. The plate printers and die stampers and the electrical workers have each their classes in shop economics and trade union problems, the latter having inaugurated also a class for apprentices—compulsory for first-year apprentices and voluntary for others in the technology of the electrical industry as well as in labor problems in general.

The current school year opened



Mrs. Raymond Robins, Honorary President of the National Women's Trade Union League, who initiated in Chicago in 1914 the first Labor School for Women in the United States.

vigorously in other localities as well. The New York Women's Trade Union League has an unusually large enrollment in its classes; the Chicago league has resumed its classes, and the Kansas City league has launched an educational program, with the co-operation of members of the faculty of the University of Kansas. A week-end institute was held by the Washington League (D. C.), in co-operation with the Y. W. C. A. and assisted by members of the faculty of the Brookings Graduate School of Economic Research. The trade unions of St. Paul have begun an eight-weeks term with classes in shop economics, public speaking, current events, history of the labor movement, practical civics, and elementary accounting. State educational directors, employed by the state federations of labor in California, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming, and Pennsylvania, report activities under way in each of their industrial fields. In Massachusetts and Illinois classes are being held under local educational directors, and in Arkansas, North Carolina and Oklahoma also, activities of some sort are being conducted by the state federations of labor.

These state and local activities are probably the most vital part of the workers' education movement; or perhaps they should be called, rather, the test of the vitality of the movement. The Workers' Education Bureau.

New York, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence

With spring and summer at our doors, and with the branches of the trees giving us the first signals, what could be more interesting for girls and boys, than the forming of a forestry club? The subject of the conservation of works has a place in the thoughts of all thinking people. Directly or indirectly, whichever we may choose to think; the great Mississippi floods were caused by the wholesale cutting down of the trees in the district.

Thinking and talking, alone, will not accomplish results. There must be active, co-operative effort, and this has been splendidly organized for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 20 by the department of forestry at Cornell University.

#### Seedlings of Your Own

This organized project is only two years old; but in New York State, where one-half of the land area is better adapted to growing trees than any other use, there have been most gratifying results in this direction. In 1926 over 500 young people enrolled for the program of the first year. Last year about 200 enrolled in the second-year project, and over 700 in the first year. So this means

He took but a few lessons when he discovered that in order to play the accompaniments to the songs he must first know the song, and to do this he must know how to play the piano. Immediately he sat down at his piano and began picking out the keys, and then he made him a staff with notes and their names on a card to stand that he used in school. And in this way he picked out a few of his little songs.

At this point we went away for the summer, but the child insisted he must have a piano. We were fortunate in being able to rent one and have a teacher near by. Then he started to take lessons on a "real piano." When we returned home in the fall he continued his music, and at present is making very happy progress in his work.

He may turn to some other instrument later on, but he is getting his foundation on the piano.

(Mrs.) A. G. R.

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reau says, in the report of its executive committee:

The important nucleus of the whole movement continues to be the local non-resident study class or workers' college. They are informal, flexible, non-institutional and completely self-governing. Whenever five or more workers have gathered together to pursue a subject of interest to the group for a period of weeks under the leadership of an instructor, we have a study class—the unit of the whole movement.

The bureau estimates more than 35,000 workmen and working-women as studying regularly in such classes throughout the country last year.

\*Based on Margaret T. Hodgen's researches as reported in her "Workers' Education in England and the United States," London and New York (E. P. Dutton & Co.) 1925.

[This is a series of six articles appearing successively in the "Workers' Education" section of the "Christian Science Monitor." The next will be entitled "Schools of Labor Technology."]

**IF ONE** whole generation can be raised to understand and practice education in daily life, there will be no need to worry about wars.

—PROF. PATTY SMITH HILL of Columbia University

at present there are about 1000 farm boys and girls enrolled in the work of forestry in New York State. And this does not mean just studying facts about trees and their uses, but actually doing the work. It means, in connection with all the knowledge you can obtain about soil and water springs, and the various kinds of woods and timber, that you will have seedlings of your own to plant and nurture. And these may be had for the asking by writing for them to the Conservation Committee at Washington, or of your own state, for seedlings or transplants of conifers.

The program for these forestry clubs comprises three years.

The first year is given to tree planting, and may be elected by girls and boys between 12 and 18 years of age. The minimum membership for one of these clubs is 10, and the one requirement is that those 10 young people plant 1000 seedling trees of commercial value, in a compact group, with a spacing not greater than 6x6 feet on land unsuited for

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FOR BOYS

farm crops, and where no trees are now standing, or have recently been cut down. This would mean 100 seedlings for each member of the club. When these are planted, the next step would be to protect the tree plantation from any damage that would come to it from stock grazing. This of course would mean the building of some kind of a fence around the plantation.

It is also expected of the club that it keep an accurate and complete record of all the work of its members, including the number of hours each one spent working on the plantation, and reporting the progress of the miniature trees on the plantation.

Members are also required to write a narrative report, telling where the plantation is located, and the nature of the work done upon it; as well as the kinds of trees planted, and the reasons for the choice of the species. This report should be supplemented with an account of interesting incidents, which arise, connected with the work, and the young people may tell what they enjoyed most in their individual or combined efforts. A map or drawing is also asked for, showing the location of the plantation in relation to highways, buildings and roads.

Like everything else worth while, this active and practical branch of study widens into many avenues of interest and enjoyment. A club such as this is visited once a year by a forestry specialist from the department of forestry. At this time, instructions are given in regard to the subject itself, and the occasion takes the form of a field day, with camp cooking and all kinds of woodcraft and outdoor activities.

#### Forest Appreciation

The program for the second year is headed, "Forest Appreciation."

This year's study and work led up to an appreciation of the importance of the forest to agriculture and industry, which means, of course, the water value and the various kinds of wood which are used in the manufacture of different articles.

This study would begin in your own wood lot, and should give you a thorough knowledge of the trees in your locality, as well as a knowledge of the relative value of these trees in producing crops of timber.

The following are the requirements for this second year of a club's activities:

1. Identify at least 15 forest trees found in your locality.

2. Learn the chief uses of these trees.

3. Make a collection of leaf and winter twig of each of the trees identified. Twig and leaf of each tree is to be mounted and labeled with common name and most important use of the tree.

4. Write a brief story of at least 250 words telling how the forest is of value to your community. This should be sent in with the mounted specimens of leaves and twigs.

The third year takes for its project the study and improvement of the wood lot. By this time, members of the club have acquired a working supply of knowledge of their subject which they are expected to apply, by carrying out actual operations upon the matured trees of the farm; such as thinning, damage cuttings, and improved cutting.

The requirements for this year are:

1. Mark all trees on the wood lot, the removal of which will improve its conditions.
2. Cut the marked trees, and see that the wood is utilized.
3. If grazing is allowed in the wood lot, provide means of its exclusion of the area cut. This is important, because grazing is harmful to wood lots, and will tend to destroy the ultimate good of the effect of the work.
4. Keep a record of time spent; costs of cutting; amount of wood cut in four feet cords; the value of the wood and its profits.

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## Two Types of School Journey

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

THE school journey movement in Britain is extending in two ways, extensively and intensively. Probably the most far-reaching, because of its incalculable influence upon world affairs in the future, is the international journey, by which school children are given first-hand knowledge of a foreign country. The other type of journey, the intensive study of a locality (a seaside resort, for instance, for inland children, or a city for country children), while not of such value in the world of affairs, is yet of high educational utility.

At a recent meeting of the School Journey Association the international school journey received the blessing of the French Ambassador in England. During the year 1928 France and England will be brought into closer contact than ever owing to a great development of the school journey movement from England to France, a development which is attracting the interest of the French Government. The Ambassador said he believed that the meeting of children of different countries was the best way of preparing for a better understanding of the nations in the future. The ideals of the movement were stated at the same meeting by the headmaster of Dulwich School, who said the school journey would greatly assist the achievement of the aim of a world family of nations. While knowledge of a foreign language and of foreign literature and history were helpful in creating international understanding, the most direct way was that of actual contact. The hundreds of boys and girls, organized in school parties, who this year will be visiting France and other foreign countries, will not only gain much knowledge of foreign people otherwise unobtainable; but will, beyond question, grow up into missionaries of international friendship and co-operation.

The value of the detailed intensive study of a relatively small area contrasts with the international journey, but has its special kind of educational value. An example of what is being done in this way is the journey recently undertaken by a number of pupils of the Whitby secondary school to the city of Bristol. The village in which the school is situated is about 30 miles from the city. The whole day's proceedings, including travel and food, cost only 5 shillings per head. Cheap traveling assistants for the party were made; the children were not to bring sandwiches, for the reason that a good midday meal served also for the purpose of giving the party a necessary quiet interval half-way through the day's program. Refreshments were provided in addition to the meal at the beginning of the visit and on the homeward journey.

The day's program included visits to certain of the principal institutions, besides a general observation of the city. The university was visited because some of the pupils were hoping to become students there. The day nursery was of interest to the girls, who had recently had a course of lessons in infant welfare. The large chocolate works provided an instructive insight into the industrial and commercial side of urban life. In addition to these three main visits the children found time to climb to the top of Cabot Tower, to visit the children's room in the public library, and also to experience the joys of shopping in the large stores of the city. The visit, with the

preparations that led up to it, formed a practical educative experience the results of which will be of permanent value.

**Organized Work by Parents to Prevent Failures**

Desire on the part of parents of the Fairview Parent-Teacher Association of Seattle, to better qualify themselves that their children might receive the full benefit of the school led to the organization of the failure-elimination department of the Seattle Council of Parent-Teacher Associations with which 62 local groups are affiliated. Learning that 34 children in grades 1 to 5 fell short of promotion in one year, the Fairview mothers began an intensive study of possible causes underlying the non-promotions. A resolution passed











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Sedgelyield Inn, at Sedgelyield, near Greensboro,  
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mild, yet bracing climate.Leaving Boston on the noon train, will put  
you in Sedgelyield at ten next morning. Whether  
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you'll find our program satisfying and our  
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SEDGELYIELD-GREENSBORO-N.C.

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

WASHINGTON, D. C.

These 300 Rooms with Baths

100 at \$3; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4

SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

## Burlington Hotel

In front of Union Station, near Unit-

States Capitol and Congressional

Library. Car lines to all

points of city.

With and Without Private Bar

Rates: Single \$1.50 to \$3.00

Double \$2.00 to \$4.00

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In front of Union Station, near Unit-

States Capitol and Congressional

Library. Car lines to all

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With and Without Private Bar

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## BERLIN'S historic gate-

way to the world's

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is symbolic for the charm and

statelyness of Germany's great

cities. More Americans than

ever before will flock there this

summer, to enjoy Germany's

rich scenic charms, romantic

castles, medieval towns, glori-

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international features of an

incomparably rich and varied

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**City Savings Bank Co. Ltd., Budapest, Hungary**  
**7% Sinking Fund Secured Gold Bonds**  
 Due February 15, 1953

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are now quoted at sell at 52¢50c, with all pigment finish. On aniline finishes Plump weights of t 60c; prime mediums skins, 50¢45c.

Side upper leather ward to fill orders shipments, with a discount for all needs, as a basis for new following: Chrome grade, 38c; C grade, Cheaper leather is

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**HOUSTON OIL CO.**  
BALTIMORE, April 24—Directors of Houston Oil Company have called a meeting of stockholders for May 10 at Houston to act on increasing common stock by not exceeding additional shares. The additional stock will be used to provide for the conversion of new issues of 10-year 5½ per cent debentures.



## Super Power on Cleared Channels Radio Solution

O. H. Caldwell Makes a Convincing Case in Showing Power and Channel Relationship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The case for high power broadcasting is stated by O. H. Caldwell, member of the Federal Radio Commission representing the first radio zone of New England and middle Atlantic states, in a letter he has sent to S. C. Dunning, manager of station WICC of Bridgeport, Conn., in reply to its application for an increase in power to 2500 watts.

Such wattage, Mr. Caldwell states, would be uneconomical for the station because it would "consume" an entire radio broadcasting channel, so far as interference is concerned, and yet it could not be heard at a fraction of the distance. Rather than grant power of 2500 watts to ruin program reception on an entire wave length, Mr. Caldwell would prefer even higher power on such a clear channel.

He does not hold that the station is entitled to a clear channel, the questioning of clearing channels and allocating stations to them in the public service being one upon which the commission must yet pass. But he does maintain that every channel should be cleared as well as utilized to its maximum extent, in view of carrier interference ranges, and that means high power broadcasting.

Power of 5000 and 10,000 and even more is necessary in many cases in order to reach the rural hinterland, according to Mr. Caldwell. He estimates that about 50,000 persons in the United States are remote listeners and must depend more or less upon programs received from afar for their radio entertainment.

**Adequate Power Needed**  
"This question of adequate power for the efficient and economical use of our clear channels has been largely misunderstood by laymen not familiar with radio principles," he wrote Mr. Dunning.

"We have only 90 broadcasting wavelengths or channels, and all stations to be licensed must operate on these. Two or more radio stations can use the same channel without causing interference only under the following conditions:

Two 500-watt stations if 1250 miles apart  
Two 1000-watt stations if 1250 miles apart  
Two 2000-watt stations if 1250 miles apart  
Two 5000-watt stations if 1250 miles apart

"For while a 500-watt station provides high grade radio service for a distance of only 10 to 20 miles, it 'ties up' its channel with carrier waves interfering for a distance 100 times as far—by causing a whistle and running reception of any other station located within a distance of 1250 miles. Until we adopt generally accepted technical methods and refinements among stations, the situation coming out within the surrounding circular area of, roughly, 1,250,000 square miles. This ratio of 200 square miles of useful area to 1,250,000 square miles of normally wasted area—or, 3 to 12,500—is the fundamental difficulty in broadcast allocation. No other communication medium or national resource is worked at such a low efficiency of use.

"This simple engineering fact—the far-reaching waste of space surrounding the relatively tiny 'service area' of every broadcasting station, explains why in the public interest, the power of every station on a clear channel should be increased to an amount such that the service area will cover as large an area of populated continent as possible, while its proportional 'waste area' is spread over the two continents.

"In other words, to give good radio to a single county, the authorities must reserve that wavelength channel against any other station coming out within the surrounding circular area of, roughly, 1,250,000 square miles of useful area to 1,250,000 square miles of normally wasted area—or, 3 to 12,500—is the fundamental difficulty in broadcast allocation. No other communication medium or national resource is worked at such a low efficiency of use.

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## WINTER FARM RADIO SEASON ENDS MONDAY

Agriculture Shows Many Results Directly Due to Air Information

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The close of the winter broadcasting season of 1927-28 finds 135 commercial and college radio stations throughout the United States co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in broadcasting educational farming and home-making features. The arrangement with all of the stations is on a non-commercial basis, the programs being furnished them by the Radio Service of the government department and broadcast by the stations' own announcers.

City as well as rural folk find these programs popular. The winter schedule terminates next Monday, April 24. A summer program, including four features—housekeepers' chats, farm flashes, farm news digest and summary of the agricultural situation—will next be carried out by most of the co-operating stations.

Plans now are in the making for the 1928-29 winter season program of the department. The experience of the last two years—the first two years of the radio service—will guide the preparation of next season's program, according to Morse Salisbury, chief of the service, the post office occupied by Sam Pickard, now member of the Federal Radio Commission. One important change will provide listeners of each major agricultural section with radiocasts of farming information specialized to fit farming conditions peculiar to their region.

Noted Speakers Laud New Organization

NEW YORK (AP).—Members of the Associated Press, gathered in annual meeting, were told how their organization and their profession appeared to a noted clergyman and to the head of the world's greatest radio broadcasting chain, and listened to a brief word of the radio's possibilities as an educational medium. Mr. Salisbury pointed to the results of a 1927 survey among farmers of two Kansas counties and editors of his ideas of the relation of radio to the gathering and distribution of news.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of the Churches in Christ in America, said the Associated Press, by its history of sound business sense with usefulness and integrity and efficiency in administration, has achieved "an unprecedented procedure in the annals of your profession and one not often equaled by organizations avowedly altruistic."

Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, spoke briefly in commendation of the purpose and methods of the organization.

The report of a special committee was unanimously adopted authorizing a bond issue to be allocated to all members of the organization. The amount of the issue was fixed at \$500,000.

The association also unanimously adopted the report of the special committee that the right of protest over the election of new members be extended to all members who have been in good standing for five years.

Directors whose terms expired were unanimously re-elected.

**Boston Stage Notes**

Mrs. Fiske, Otis Skinner and Henrietta Crossman are at the Hollis Street Theater for a two-weeks engagement. The Silver Cord, with Merry Wives of Windsor. Detailed comment on this performance was printed in these columns following the recent New York presentation.

Mrs. Fiske plays Mrs. Page with gusto and Mr. Skinner, as Falstaff, keeps Mrs. Ford at once dignified and mischievous, and Mr. Skinner is a mellow and less grotesque, hence more agreeable, Falstaff than the one who played him in the first production.

The audience felt this when he made one of his jaunty entrances and applauded. Curtain calls are frequent throughout the evening, and in the afternoon the house is often open to the many boisterous scenes. The settings are pleasant to see and a kick to chance, while the incidental music is well played.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include the Silver Cord, with Merry Wives of Windsor, the final week at the Wilbur; "The Wrecker," mystery comedy by the author of "The Ghost Train," at the Colby; "Good News," collegiate musical comedy, at the Majestic; "The King of Kings," film story of the Nazarene, for its final fortnight at the Colonial.

**CANADIAN-CHINESE TRADE IS INCREASING**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canadian trade in China is showing a steady and sure increase, according to Lieut. Col. Moore Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, who arrived here to commence a tour of Canada, in which he will get into close touch with Canadian business men.

He added that the excellent reception accorded Canadian goods in China was due in a large measure to the care taken by Canadian shippers to meet the requirements of Chinese buyers. With wheat and lumber from Canada well established in Chinese markets, the movement of British Columbia apples, herring and canned goods is increasing, the trade commissioner stated.

He also stated that the excellent reception accorded Canadian goods in China was due in a large measure to the care taken by Canadian shippers to meet the requirements of Chinese buyers. With wheat and lumber from Canada well established in Chinese markets, the movement of British Columbia apples, herring and canned goods is increasing, the trade commissioner stated.

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## Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WEEI, Boston (590kc-580m)  
5:15 p. m.—Talk by Mrs. Charles Geissler.

5:35 Positions wanted.  
5:45 Stock market, business news.  
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.  
6:15 News.  
6:25 News.  
6:35 "Phil Spector's Modern Pianist."  
6:45 Juvenile Gems.  
6:55 Big Brother-Club Songsters.  
7:00 WEAF, Symphony sketch; "Rip Van Winkle."  
7:15 Time Pilgrims.  
7:30 WEAF, Sibelius Singers.  
7:45 WEAF, Howard time, Eveready Hour, Elsie Ferguson.  
7:55 WEAF, Cigarette Club Eskimos.  
8:00 Radio forecast and weather.  
8:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

Tomorrow  
8 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.  
8:05 Looking Over the Morning.  
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.  
8:30 WEAF, "The Hero."  
8:45 The Juvenile Singers.  
8:55 Caroline Calvert.  
9:00 The Juvenile Singers.  
9:15 WEAF, Household Institute.  
9:30 Friendly Maids.  
9:45 News and news.  
10:00 Produce market.  
10:15 WEAF, "The Hero."  
10:30 WEAF, "The Hero."  
10:45 WEAF, "The Hero."  
11:00 WEAF, "The Hero."

W. J. W. (650kc-610m)  
8 a. m.—Talk and his Gang.  
8:15 Householders' guide.  
8:30 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
8:45 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
8:55 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
9:00 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
9:15 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
9:30 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
9:45 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
10:00 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
10:15 W. J. W. (650kc-610m).  
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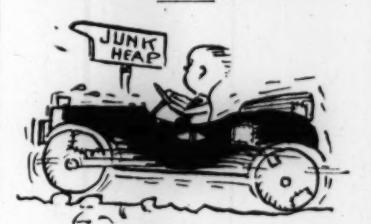
## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Skye Forth**  
In the Isle of Skye which was not restored to Scotland until 1266, are a number of ancient round forts presumed to have been built by the Vikings who took possession of the island in the ninth century.

**Boston Herald:** The early Christmas card gets the return. Over one-third is essentially forest land.

**Montreal Star:** A Sunday paper has discovered a vegetarian building. The next thing will be poutine-de-terriers, no doubt.



It is reported that more than 3500 automobiles a day are discarded in the United States.

**Kitchener Record:** The old-fashioned fellow who used to get what he walked 15 miles or so during an afternoon and never thought of it as a son now who never thought of it either.

**Switzerland's Cars**  
It is estimated that Switzerland has one automobile for every 75 persons.

**London Evening Standard:** An actress' athletic association is being formed. They all like a long run.

**Ancient Curfew**  
One of the bells still in use in Haldenham Parish Church, Sussex (England) dates back to 1198. It is said that the curfew has been rung at this church every night for over 700 years.

**Dayton News:** Noted German says America is governed by petitions. Now we understand why it is so.

**Small School**  
Finland, Lanarkshire, where Douglas of England, the writer of the famous song "Annie Laurie" was once laird, claims to possess the smallest school in the United Kingdom as there are only three pupils.

**Arkansas Gazette:** New automobile features a front wheel drive. Maybe in time we can get around to a front seat drive.

**Many Words**  
It is stated that 414,825 words are included in the Oxford Dictionary of English just completed.

**Lynn Item:** After all is said and done, more is said than done.

## The Monitor Reader

- | Check These You Can Answer  | Grade Yourself What is Your Percentage? |
|---|---|
| 1. How much light is cut off by smoke in New York City?—Odds and Ends.....  | 10                                      |
| 2. How much horsepower will a square mile of sunshine furnish?—Editorial Note.....  | 10                                      |
| 3. Who holds the key to the political future of the United States?—City Manager Series.....   | 10                                      |
| 4. Where may the remains of at least sixty ancient ruined cities be found only a short journey from the United States?—Home Forum.....    | 10                                      |
| 5. What is the derivation of "vehement"?—A Word a Day.....  | 10                                      |
| 6. From an estimated original growth of 822,000,000 acres of virgin forest in the United States, how many acres remain?—News Section..... | 10                                      |
| 7. On what unique occasion was a luncheon served in the interior of an organ?—World's Great Capitals.....                                 | 10                                      |
| 8. What, according to Stanley Baldwin, does one go into politics for?—Sayings.....  | 10                                      |
| 9. What was the first postage stamp ever printed in three colors?—Children's Page.....  | 10                                      |
| 10. What is "the first attempt ever made to place huge industries upon a fundamentally international basis"?—Editorial.....               | 10                                      |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

## A Word a Day

**Sagacious**  
He is sagacious who is mentally quick and discerning, who is wise, keen and judicious. He is not only shrewd or sharp-witted, but has a still deeper knowledge and a more far-sighted judgment.

Although the "a" in the second syllable of "sagacity" is short—as in "gas"—in sagacious it is long—as in "gay." In both words the second syllable is stressed.

Sound the a as in sofa, as in gale, as in shus.

He is too sagacious to be deceived even by himself.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## A Thought for Today

TO ENDURE tramping on with patience and self-control is no bad element in the preparation of a man for walking firmly in the path of great public duty.—GLADSTONE

## In Lighter Vein

**The All-American College Hymn**  
Humm da da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.  
Humm da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.  
Humm da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.  
Humm da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.  
Humm da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.  
Humm da daa, doo da da Alma Mater thee.



**Householder:** "Ah! I've sold that roller and those garden tools you've come to borrow and have gone in for chickens—look!"

**Champion Borrower:** "Oh—er—that reminds me—we've visitors to tea and I wonder—er—could you lend me a few eggs...?"

**Unlucky**  
A selectman of a small New Hampshire village was noted for his ill-chosen phrases. When called upon to present a wallet and clock to a fellow townsman, he said:

"The contents of this wallet will probably disappear," but picking up the clock, he added, "here is something that will never go."

**British Finance**  
"You've got an immovable mass of debt," remarked a politician to Mr. Winston Churchill.

"I know," replied the Chancellor, "but I've got to budget"—Bylander.

**From Better to Worse**  
Customer (on the telephone): "You didn't send all my meat, and it isn't the best!"

Butcher: "All right, ma'am. I am sending the rest of the worst right away!"



**The Tiger's Car**  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

**These United States**  
California

California is next to the largest state in the Union (Texas being the largest), and in population it is the eighth, with 25 persons to the square mile. It was separated from Mexico in 1846 and came into the Union in 1850. Sacramento, in the northern part, is the capital, while Los Angeles, in the south, is the largest city in area in the United States.

The origin of the name is unknown, but it may be from the Spanish "Calido Forno," meaning a hot oven or furnace. The state flower is the golden poppy, chosen by the Legislature, and the state nicknames are "Golden" and "El Dorado." The seal is a picture of the ocean and the mountains with a woman sitting in the foreground. At the top is the state motto, "Eureka," meaning "I have found it."

California is the leading state in irrigation and also in the production of petroleum. All the borax made in the United States comes from this state. Yosemite Valley and the big redwood trees are of interest to all tourists, as well as the motion picture industry at Hollywood. There are two bird reservations and 19 national forests.

**The Hyacinth Show**  
Norwich, Eng.

A PLEASING little ceremony took place at St. Peter's Hall recently when the Lady Mayors of Norwich presented prizes at the nineteenth annual hyacinth show of the children under the care of the Invalid and Cripple Children's Aid Association.

During the autumn a hyacinth bulb is given to each child to care for and rear during the dark months of the winter. The blooms, appearing in the early spring, are then sent in for the annual show. On this occasion some 200 children were present but owing to a cold season only about 100 plants were sent in. As more than 100 prizes were provided no room was left for disappointments and the children had a very happy afternoon. Every child received gifts of a toy, chocolate and orange before departing.

It was a fitting climax to the joy brought into the lives of these little ones who fondly tend their plants during the long winter days.

**Making a Home**  
"WHAT beautiful children!" said a woman to another who, with a little family, had just come into the mission center in Melbourne.

"Yes, aren't they?" said the other, a woman obviously well-to-do. "Both adopted, too," she added, "and I've come in for a third." The item clipped from the Melbourne Herald and sent in by a friend, includes the explanation of the woman who seemed to manifest so much mother love. Her husband is away much of the time at a naval depot, and the more children about the merrier.

"Fortunately," she said, "with careful planning my husband and I can afford to do it."

**THE ADVENTURES OF WADDLES**  
THIS WATERFALL MEANS MORE TO ME THAN JUST A SCENIC NOVELTY.

THE STREAM TELLS OF ITS DISTANT SOURCE, ITS RAPIDS AND ITS WINDING COURSE.

THEN FROM THE MIST AND DANCING SPRAY, "HO, FOR THE SEA!" I HEAR IT SAY.

AND I ADMIT THE URGE IS STRONG TO PLUNGE RIGHT IN AND GO ALONG.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Japan and China

NOT the least significant aspect of the Nanking affair of the spring of 1927 was the fact that, when British and American gunboats laid a land barrage around Socony Hill for the protection of foreign residents, the Japanese refused to participate in the bombardment. Such a policy of noninterference, according to many observers, was new for Japan, particularly when Japanese property and nationals were in peril. There was a storm of protest in Japan and among Japanese resident in China. But Baron Shidehara, at that time Foreign Minister, refused to be swayed from the strictest adherence to a "hands-off" policy. Later he explained to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that "we have learned our lesson in China. Noninterference is just common sense and good business."

When, in April of last year the Wakatsuki Ministry fell and Baron Giichi Tanaka, head of the Seiyukai Party, came into power it was confidently stated that a "strong arm" policy would be initiated toward China. But nothing of the sort happened. Baron Tanaka followed, somewhat scrupulously, the program of his predecessor. At one time additional troops were landed in Shantung Province, but these, after a short period, were withdrawn. Sino-Japanese relations continued upon a basis more friendly than for several years preceding the present revolutionary movement.

Now, however, news dispatches indicate that there are changes taking place in the relations of the two powers. On the one hand, the Japanese, against the impending spring drive, have landed additional marines at Tsingtao. Further troops may be dispatched into Shantung Province if the nationalist threat from the south materializes. On the other hand, the Japanese are reported to be in negotiation with Gen. Feng Yu-hsien for a transfer to him of the authority in Manchuria now reposed in the warlord Chang Tso-lin.

The first step can be regarded as inevitable. The Japanese are not prepared to surrender their hold upon Shantung Province. With nationalist troops advancing toward Peking an additional garrison will unquestionably be sent to Tsinanfu and Tsingtao.

The second development, however, is of greater significance. The power of Chang Tso-lin, dictator of Peking and Manchuria, is said to be wavering. Excessive taxation and widespread measures of oppression have stirred the people of this territory against him. Now, with the troops of Chiang Kai-shek pressing forward from the south and those of Feng Yu-hsien on the move from the west, the fall of Peking to the nationalists is not at all unlikely.

Japan, in such an event, proposes to guard her Manchurian interests. Feng, now allied with Chiang Kai-shek in the nationalist cause, seems to be the most likely individual to succeed Chang Tso-lin in the territory beyond the Great Wall. What guarantees he can or will offer to Japan, in return for the aid of the Japanese, is another matter. Meanwhile, with these new developments, China may once again forge her way to the front pages of the American press. But it is safe to forecast only two things relative to the Chinese situation: first, that something is likely to happen; and, secondly, that whatever happens may be unexpected.

### Profitable Public Expenditures

TRACES of provincialism that obtains in various regions of the United States are apparent in editorial demands of newspapers in great eastern cities that in the event of the Mississippi River flood-prevention bill passed by the Senate being accepted by the House, the President should veto it, on the ground that it will involve the ultimate appropriation of more than \$1,000,000,000. This estimate is largely conjectural, but it is sufficiently startling to prompt objections to the flood-prevention program, that may have the effect of delaying action by the Congress to make possible the immediate undertaking of the work of levee reconstruction.

Among the reasons given for favoring a presidential veto, it is somewhat surprising to find the ancient objection that the money appropriated for protecting great fertile acres against floods will be permanently "locked up," since the completed levees will pay no direct dividends. It is also contended that the vast outlay contemplated will necessarily increase the burden of the taxpayers, and will tend to make it increasingly difficult to float loans for other public purposes.

Sentiment in the United States is so wholly favorable to the immediate adoption of comprehensive plans for flood control that it is hardly possible that these protests will delay prompt action in this important matter. As for the objection based on alleged "locking up" of money, it would be superfluous to point out that practically all the money expended will go to pay the wages of labor, or for materials used. This money is in no sense withheld from circulation, but, on the contrary, in so far as many workers now idle will be employed directly in construction work or in the production of materials, it will go at once into the shopkeepers' tills, and through the usual channels of trade find its way back to productive industry.

The fact that the completed system will pay no dividends by no means justifies its classifica-

tion as an unprofitable enterprise. In the protection given to many millions of acres of fertile lands, the increased prosperity and purchasing power of the areas affected will indirectly benefit the people of the United States as a whole.

### Dwight Morrow for Nicaragua

RESPONDING to a resolution of the United States Senate, Secretary Wilbur has reported to that body that the cost of the maintenance of the marines in Nicaragua since the signature of the Stimson Agreement in May of 1927 has been \$1,607,290. During the operations in this Central American state, Mr. Wilbur reports that twenty-one marines have perished or have succumbed to injuries and forty-five have been wounded. He estimates the number of Nicaraguans whose lives have been sacrificed at 202. This estimate is, of course, merely approximate, and cannot be accepted as absolutely accurate.

There can be no doubt that the Coolidge Administration is embarrassed by this unhappy situation. It may be suggested, however, that a way is at hand to correct it. The notable success of Ambassador Morrow in Mexico, the skill with which he has adapted himself and his issues to the Mexican nature, the astuteness with which he has avoided complications and smoothed out seeming obstacles, suggests that he might well be intrusted with undertaking the pacification of Nicaragua. He has the entire confidence of the people of the United States and of Latin America as well. The mere fact that he had been intrusted by the Administration with the task of investigating the situation in Nicaragua would at once be hailed south of the Rio Grande as an evidence of the earnest desire of the United States to correct a condition which seems to be getting out of hand.

It might be that under his leadership Latin-American countries should be encouraged to offer their good offices. This would be a very fitting sequel to the recent Pan-American Conference at Havana at which Ex-Secretary Hughes did so much to harmonize the relations existing between the United States and Central and South American nations. But whatever the ultimate method to be adopted, the mere appointment of Mr. Morrow as a special envoy would at once inspire confidence, and re-awaken friendship among those Latin-American peoples who now look with some doubt on the attitude of the United States toward one of their sister governments.

### Diplomacy at Geneva

THE great advantage of the quarterly meetings of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva is found in the fact that not only does it afford an opportunity for the exchange of ideas between the ministers of different governments, which is of immense help in removing international difficulties, but also it obliges the great powers to bring their foreign policies to the bar of public opinion to a greater extent than has ever been possible before. The keen eyes of the press follow the foreign ministers to the inner recesses of their hotels, where they carry on their secret conclaves, and nothing can be discussed the subject of which is not disclosed. Thus secret diplomacy in the old sense of the word can no longer be used as a cloak for the designs of one nation against another.

It is no chance which has compelled the Council to devote so much time to settling disputes between Hungary and her neighbors, or to adjusting differences between Poland and her neighbors, Lithuania, Danzig and Germany. All these questions are the signs of deeper currents of unrest and discontent in these particular regions, and if the methods of pre-war diplomacy prevailed, any one of them might become the cause of a conflagration involving all Europe. But under the new method, instead of an exchange of notes, which so often adds to misunderstanding and bitterness, the personal factor is called into play and differences which would have formerly seemed impossible of settlement gradually become susceptible to reason in the daily and friendly intercourse which is established between the representatives of the governments at Geneva.

All this is well known, but it needs to be insisted on at the present time, when it is the fashion to speak in slighting terms of the apparent failure of the Council to bring quarrelsome countries into line. Immediate success in the settlement of disputes is far less important than the educating effect of the discussions which take place. For not only do they focus public opinion on the danger spots of Europe, but the diplomacy as practiced at Geneva is continually teaching those who are engaged in it the important lesson of the essential unity of the interests of Europe.

### Fixing Primary Election Costs

AS TO the desirability of effectively checking the abuses which mark primary election campaigns there is no doubt. Strangely enough, there still exists some doubt as to the necessity of extending to Congress the specific power to enact laws designed to correct practices admittedly harmful and subversive. Unfortunately, as it appears, the dictum of the United States Supreme Court in the case wherein the status of Senator Newberry of Michigan was considered does not definitely settle a controverted point. Despite the somewhat conclusive language used by the court, opinions differ as to its actual import. Some insist that the existing Corrupt Practices Act contemplates the regulation of all pre-election expenditures by or in behalf of candidates for federal offices. Others contend that it cannot be construed as applying to the primary campaigns of candidates for the United States Senate, obviously because of the fact that at the time the act was passed the method of choosing senators by vote of state legislative assemblies, rather than by popular vote, was still in vogue.

That all uncertainty may in the future be avoided, it is now proposed by Representative-at-Large Rathbone of Illinois that a constitutional amendment be adopted which will confer upon Congress the power to regulate and limit contributions made to and for candidates and expenditures by and for candidates for party nominations for all elective federal offices. It will be noted, of course, that although Mr.

Rathbone's proposal is urged chiefly to prevent such alleged abuses as were disclosed in the Newberry case, and later in the Smith campaign in Illinois and the Vare case in Pennsylvania, the amendment would, in fact, empower Congress similarly to limit the amounts which might be used in behalf of presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Recent disclosures have shown how great the temptation has been to conceal from the public both the source and amount of funds expended by national campaign managers before as well as after the nominating conventions.

The expenditure of millions of dollars in an effort to influence votes or otherwise to assure in advance the results of federal and state elections is an affront to the American voter, individually and collectively. It is a menace to the institutions which the voter is in duty bound to protect and safeguard. Thus recognized, it is not to be wondered at that the people insist that laws should be passed which will protect them from this particular form of debauchery and corruption. Left to the freedom of choice which is theirs by right, they will render just and sane decisions. The service is a gratuitous one for which no subsidy, no matter in what form, is asked.

### A "Let's-Be-Sensible" Week Next!

WHEN various movements in the United States have taken over all of the fifty-two weeks in the year, the "saturation point" will have been reached. What will happen then? Will a "waiting list" be established, or will Congress be called upon to so reorganize the calendar as to let in a few more? An interesting situation apparently is on the way.

At the present time there is a very comfortable list of special "weeks" with a wide range of objectives. Though traces of commercialism may be detected in some of them, the majority undoubtedly are designed for the benefit and betterment of the people. Even a week for encouragement of a greater consumption of apple pies is not without some merit.

But the fact remains that there is a limited supply of weeks in a year and the demand for them appears to be steadily increasing. No sooner is a movement started than a week must be set aside for its development. There are now three classes of special weeks, national, state and municipal. So far as known, individuals have not adopted the plan of specializing in this manner, though there might be advantages in such ideas as "I'll-keep-smiling week," "I'll-speak-no-cross-words week," "I'll-pay-all-my-bills week," and others of a similar nature.

In the meantime Congress and the state legislatures might appoint commissions to make a study of the limited supply of weeks and recommend plans not only for the conservation of the few that are left, but also for increasing the supply, a problem that appears to offer some rather obstinate difficulties.

### Sports and Labor

A MOVEMENT in which labor and sports promise to develop a close alliance to their mutual advantage and which bids fair to broaden out into a program that may become of international importance has recently been started in New York City.

There is nothing new in the idea of business and sports mixing for the good of both as some of the finest athletic organizations in existence today are encouraged and backed by commercial organizations. Moreover, many business organizations are now and have been for years represented by sport teams, and invariably there has been a much closer bond between the employers and employees in such organizations than is the case with concerns which have paid little or no attention to the pleasure and welfare of those who work for it.

The first definite step toward this bringing together of labor and sport is to take place in New York City next Labor Day. It is not expected that the usual Labor Day parades will be given up this year; rather athletic events will also be held on that day in which the members of the various labor organizations will compete. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and also president of the Sportsman's Brotherhood, is among those interested in the plan, and committees are now working out the details.

From present indications it may be only a short time before such games are held in all parts of the United States, with the best of the athletes later coming together and playing in international competitions with athletes from other nations, just as was done by soccer football teams representing Worcester, Mass., and Westchester, Eng. In fact, this new plan seems to be a development of that soccer program which met with such splendid success and, if handled properly, this enlarged program should not only furnish some interesting competition to the members of the various labor unions, but also do much toward bringing Capital and Labor into a more friendly relationship than has yet been developed.

### Editorial Notes

Many queer censuses have been taken in different parts of the world, but probably unique is that undertaken by Canada in Jasper National Park, when all the wild animals in the 5000-square-mile sanctuary were numbered. Of the big game there are 30,000 head, including several hundred grizzly bears, and the "counting of noses" must have proved an exciting experience.

D. B. Hanna, chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Commission, says that no fewer than forty applications for the maintaining of clubs along the Ontario border by United States interests have been rejected because they were believed to be designed simply as drinking clubs. This is but another step toward the complete enforcement of prohibition in America.

To build a town to house a group of people for one night only would seem a strange proceeding. Yet that is just what Commander Byrd is planning to do at the Ross ice barrier in the antarctic. It might be well to remember, however, that in that region the nights are six months long.

## In Modern Bagdad

AS WE drove down New Street and came to a halt before one of the three European hotels around which center the activities of modern Bagdad, the first thing to engage our attention was the clamorous sign of a well-known tourist agency. However, we did not permit that to discourage or even to disturb us. This might be modern Bagdad, but surely just around the corner, more or less, there must remain something of the ancient, even if nothing of the city of Haroun el Raschid. And, as I shall disclose presently, that turned out to be distinctly the case.

European hotels came to Bagdad, of course, coincidentally with the arrival of the English. There were none before, and more than there were streets or shops or the amazing Maude Bridge. But the English, as is their way, have modernized only such part of Bagdad as is necessary to a reasonable degree of English comfort, and incidentally to the well-being of the natives themselves. The rest they have left untouched.

A moment from the broad, well-metalled way known as New Street and one is among the narrow, twisting alleys of the ages-old city, with the bazaars, unaltered as those of Canton or Fez, close at hand, and the activities of one of the most remarkable cities in the world going on as they have gone on since the days when the caravans from China passed here across the Tigris and continued toward Europe.

I have called the hotels European, but really they are that only in food and service. Each was once the palace of a sultan or at least of a wealthy merchant. The tiled patios have been roofed over to form the lounges, but the curiously carved wooden bow windows are the same and so are the floors of broad, rough stone slabs, the stone stairways, the galleries upon which the chambers open and the terraces overlooking the turgid Tigris.

There are outer courtyards in which grow tall royal palms, orange trees and many flowers, quite as in the days of the Caliphs. And at night, as the eastern moon rises over the ancient river, gleaming upon mosque and minaret and terrace, Bagdad is the city of the Arabian Nights once more, easily produced in fancy with never a jarring note.

The day will come, no doubt, when Bagdad will be a tourist center; but that day is not yet, for visitors from the world are thus far comparatively few. And so given modern Bagdad ranks with Fez and Canton, among cities that are readily reached, as the most interesting in the world. Its people are the simple, friendly, agreeable folk of a place which has had little contact with what we call civilization.

As we walk about through the narrow ways and among the bazaars we are never once urged to buy or besought for "bakshish." That in itself, in the Near East, is enough to impress us favorably at the outset. If, as is the habit of some of us, we wander by night through the native quarters, we soon find that a native policeman, Arabized and with a rifle slung across his shoulder, is following us at a respectful distance, not because there is the least need, but merely because it affords him a great deal of satisfaction to think that he is a sort of honorary guard to the white stranger.

The owners of the little shops at every turning, squatted under a smoky kerosene lamp, give us friendly greeting, possibly even offer us a little refreshment. The narrow ways are dimly lighted and tortuous. In such a maze we may, not improbably, become uncertain of the exact whereabouts of that comparatively modern part of Bagdad which we have left behind, as it seems, thousands of miles and centuries of time. But it does not matter. Let us but wander on and on and presently we shall be back in New Street before we know it, or care.

It has been suggested that the Bagdad of today is not that of the Arabian Nights, and that the visitor will be disappointed if he anticipates anything of this sort. I do not know that I am altogether clear just what the city of the Arabian Nights was like, except in certain respects.

It is true, of course, that the British have made various changes, as they do everywhere, and very much to their credit that is. But I doubt if Bagdad, once you get into the older parts and the bazaars, was more interesting at

any time than it is today. I am certain, indeed, that the greater part of it always looked the same as today.

In the narrow streets, with their canopies, the tiny shops, the little cafes with their Arab patrons squatted about, the laden donkeys, the occasional horseman, the camels, and the blend of every Near Eastern race, all these have nothing of the present about them, any more than they have in Fez or in Amritsar. They are of the past, and although they are all familiar enough if you are a world traveler, if such as Bagdad is your first sight of the real East as distinguished from the sham East of Cairo or Algiers, you are certain to exclaim, "This is indeed the Bagdad of my dreams!"

But let us wander without stint of time or haste of pace through the bazaars of Bagdad. I sometimes wonder just what that word "bazaar" conveys to the average person. Does it mean the fairy treasure places of Kyoto, the seductive shops of Shanghai, the obscenely attended marts of Calcutta, the incense-laden salesrooms of Cairo? It is properly applied to none of these.

A bazaar is really a small combination work and sales place. It may, like those of Damascus, be filled chiefly with European goods for sale to the folk of the place. Or it may, like the Jewish workshops of Bagdad, be a place where silver ornaments are made for the ankles of the women of Kurdistan or for the wrists of the Bedouin maidens of the Arabian desert.

And this, mark you, is one of the two most interesting places in Bagdad. Of a surety here is something that is unaltered since the forebears of these same Jews made these same silver ornaments in the shops of Babylon. The workmanship is of the same rough but unique and appealing sort, the bracelets of pounded silver, the anklets and the earrings and the nose rings, all as dear to an adornment-loving people as they were 5000 years ago. And here are the little bazaars, a score of them in bits of recesses in the walls surrounding an ancient square, a part of Bagdad you will never find unless guided to it, but a part you must not miss.

No one will importune you to buy, but if you do elect to purchase there will be none of the customary Oriental attempts at extortion. Four or five rupees will conclude an excellent bargain. But if your taste, and means, run to gold, why, then, at the shops of the goldsmiths, whose metal is pure and heavy, the dealing will have to be on another scale altogether. But here, too, the price will be stated. If it be too much there is an end to the matter. Gold is gold, in Bagdad as in London or Paris or New York. It is not a thing to be bargained over. But there are bits here which might grace the households of sultans.

We come presently to a mart of quite another, and much humbler sort, the famous bazaars of the Bagdad coppersmiths. To it we need little guiding, for its music is heard afar. I say "music" advisedly, for there is music of a primitive and elemental sort here.

We agree, as we stand watching and listening, that here is substance for a symphony, a symphony of ancient habits and days. It is a strange, canopied place, with the shops of tiny coppersmiths clustered about, their tiny forges alight behind them, fanned by the mere opening and closing of a valve-like contrivance. Each workman shapes pan, pot, tray or vase with no more heed to his neighbors, or to occasional European visitors, than the ivory worker of Canton. He has his task and he carries on at it with the attention to detail that alone insures worthy production.

The place is a true hive of industry, and as objects of every shape and size are modeled, there is a ringing clatter in many tones that blend into something not altogether apart from music. From it we feel that someone ought to produce a "Song of the Bagdad Coppersmiths." The substance is there, and surely the inspiration.

Thus the Bagdad that I have called "modern." I am not sure the word is well advised, for there is really comparatively little of the city by the Tigris that is modern. But after all, I was thinking of time rather than of character. This that I have attempted to describe is the Bagdad of today, but the greater part of it is, in effect, the Bagdad of yesterday, fascinating in its varied activities, agreeable in the characteristics of its people, memorable in its history and associations.

M. T. G.

## Notes From Buenos Aires

THE forthcoming presidential elections, which take place every four years, find as it were a feeling of excitement over the city. All the hoardings are plastered with posters in which "personalists" and "anti-personalists" point out their own excellent virtues and the utter worthlessness of those of their rivals. These posters make amusing reading and, since humor is not absent, they serve to lighten up the streets of Buenos Aires, adding their silent clamor to the vociferations of the corner politicians who assault the ears of all and sundry with choice invective and high-flown patriotic sentiment in favor of one of the factions contending for supremacy.

The Steamship Conte Biancamano, the magnificent liner of the Lloyd Sabaudo, arrived recently in the port of Buenos Aires. The steamer made a record run between Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, taking about fifty-eight hours for the trip, the passage from Genoa being made in eleven days at an average of twenty miles an hour. Among the passengers were several distinguished visitors to Argentina, including General Belloni, Professor Zambrini, Señor Daniel Ortiz Basualdo, Count Augusto del Bono and others.

The new motorship Igazu was added a short while ago to the fleet of the Mihanovich Argentine Navigation Company. This ship will be used on the Alto Paraná, having been specially constructed in order to navigate successfully a river noted for its shoals and cross currents. On the way out the Igazu encountered bad weather, which delayed her to the extent that she had to spend two months in dry dock!

On May 25 the official opera season opens at the Colón Theater. The box office is already open for those who desire season tickets, and the program of this year's performances has been already published in the local press. Several new operas will be put on, these including "Fray Gerardo," by Bizetti; "Goyescas," by Granados; "Frenes," by Espalle, an Argentine composer, and Mozart's "Le Mariage de Figaro," which has not been sung in Buenos Aires for quite some time.

The Buenos Aires Department of Commerce recently announced that Argentina has regained her prewar status of leading in the South American markets for American leather. Her purchases last year amounted to a total of \$985,152, an increase of more than \$100,000 over the previous year.

The Club of Child Gardeners recently organized a competition open to all children, in order that they might demonstrate their knowledge of gardening, and compete for the valuable prizes presented by the various horticultural establishments in Buenos Aires. The competition took the form of a grand field day on the grounds of the club at Varela, the young competitors working at the various branches of their hobby from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon. The grounds at Varela are carefully divided into small plots, where are to be found flower beds, vegetable gardens, orchards and glass houses, the whole being kept in perfect order and neatness. There are, too, beehives, poultry inclosures and pigpens for those young members who prefer the raising of live stock to agriculture. This club, together with similar institutions

to be found in the suburbs of Buenos Aires, owes its origin largely to the encouragement of Ingeniero Luis Bazan, who was one of the judges at the competition held in Varela.

The Argentine tennis team left not long since for the Old World where they will take part in the matches for the Davis Cup. Edwin French, president of the Argentine Lawn Tennis Association, accompanied the team as delegate. The Argentine players are G. Robson, R. Boyd, C. Morea, A. Zappa, and H. Cattaruzza.

The municipality of Buenos Aires has presented to the city council a plan for the provision of five new public wash houses, including hot and cold water baths for men, women and children. Each of these wash houses will cost \$100,000 paper to install, and they will be placed in the working-class districts of the city. Even though these wash houses are provided, complaints are made that they are rarely used by the people to whom semicomplimentary hygiene does not appeal.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board will remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself responsible for the return of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### From the Editor of the Boston Herald

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Christian Science Monitor appears to us to be the most effectively distributed American newspaper in the entire Orient. We have read our latest home news from its columns. We see it quoted a great deal in all the English-speaking papers here. This morning's North Chinese News (March 15) reproduces in full from your columns an article about Bradford Washburn climbing Mt. Washington with G. P. Putnam of New York. I have just sent the article to the impetuous and intrepid lad. Your correspondents are among the first to seek us out. Peking, China. ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN.

### One Side of Motion Picture Influences

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: At a chautauqua I attended some months ago in Idaho, a man who had been in the theatrical business for nearly thirty years said in a lecture that the head detective in a large western city, whose work it was to examine the boys sent to the reform school, stated that nearly all of them in describing the primary cause of their offense said it was what they saw at the picture shows. Ever since then I have been greatly impressed with the importance of all citizens uniting in an effort to do something or to see what could be done to improve matters. LOUIS HYDE. High Point, N. C.

### "Amment I?" Used in Ulster

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor was a letter from M. A. C., London, Eng., suggesting the use of the phrase "Amment I?" instead of the much-talked-of "Aren't I?" M. A. C. wonders if "Amment I?" is in common use in Scotland, and this question I cannot answer but I do know that we, as children, always used it in Ulster. I agree with M. A. C. that "Amment I?" is much softer than "Aren't I?" and I might add that our mothers, in Ulster, usually found it a most persuasive expression. Vancouver, B. C. R. C. BLACK.